THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

HORRIBLE.

Shocking Scenes in the Rural Almshouses of New York—How Lunatics are Chained and Poor People Starved.

Mr. C. L. Brace, the philanthropist, has written a letter to the New York *Times* calling attention to the horrible barbarities in the treatment of the insane poor still existing in the country almshouses of New York State. He refers to the revelations made by the committee appointed by the Legislature two years ago for the inspection of Charities, and says:—

"One member of this Commission, Dr. Hoyt, in one of his first visits to a country almshouse, discovered in a close, filthy, dark cell, an insane pauper woman, smeared with blood and filth, who had just given birth to a child, whose father neither the keeper nor the woman knew.

"She had been cast in there as a pauper lunatic, left about without care among adult males, idiots, and lunatics, and the result happened to be witnessed by the Commissioner himself. Nor was this the only instance. Repeatedly in these houses of misery the Committee discovered that the poor, witless women were corrupted or beguiled by the ruffians, or vagabonds, or fellow-lunatics and idiots with whom they were left. A strange, abnormal, hideous race—the offspring of idiocy and lunacy—seems springing up as the fruit of some of our pauper administration in rural districts.

"Among these abodes of suffering the committee found over two hundred lunatics bound with ropes and chains, as criminals might be treated; often in dark, verminous cells, filthy to the last extreme, a number of them, even the women, naked, and all in destitution, dirt, and misery difficult to conceive. Yet every one of these unhappy creatures, under a skilful system, such as that of our best asylums, would have been associating peacefully with others, or have occupied their room, clothed in a calm mental condition.

"The most terrible instance of the effect of this almshouse life was detailed to the writer of this by Dr. Hoyt. Some sixty years since a respectable woman, with a child of about 5 years of age, was suddenly reduced to poverty, and sent by the authorities to the almshouse in Cortland county. The almshouse life gradually degraded her womanhood, and she remained there a pauper. Her child grew up a healthy young woman, also a pauper in habits. She gave birth in the almshouse to illegitimate daughters. These, again, grew up like their mother and grandmother. In due time they had respectively two and three children, also illegitimate. So ingrained had the wretched, depraved, dependent life of the almshouse become in them, that wherever these women or their children were sent they turned up soon in the poorhouse, and were either returned or went back themselves to the Cortland County Almshouse.

"When the Commissioner visited this institution he found all three of these last generations paupers and prostitutes."

As for the remedy of the dreadful state of affairs, Professor Dwight in his paper read before the Social Science Association the other day proposed a more active inspection by a committee authorized by the Legislature; another proposition is that the poor house be taken out of the hands of the local authorities and put under State control: while Mr. Brace proposes "the entire doing away with and extermination of these houses of sin and misery." The details of his plan are as follows:—

"According to the statement of Dr. Hoyt there are some seven thousand persons in the rural almshouses outside of New York and Brooklyn. Of these seven thousand, over twelve hundred are children who could be provided for in the orphan asylums of the State; another large number is made up of idiots, insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and otherwise diseased persons, who could properly be maintained in the various asylums of the State. Still another considerable proportion are composed of able bodied, idle vagrants and 'revolvers,' both men and women who ought to be put in public workhouses to earn their own living. After all these deductions there would remain, according to Dr. Hoyt's estimate only some six hundred paupers who would be the legitimate subject of the rural almshouses. These could be then reasonably placed out in private families, where they could be more healthfully and economically taken care of than in any public institution. If the county paid but a small sum per week, the relatives or friends of these unfortunate persons would be quite ready to take care of them.

HURRICANE.

Terrific Gale on the English Coast.

London *Times'* correspondence, dated Ramsgate, 18th ult., says:—

Since Saturday we have been visited with a succession of terrific gales, commencing from the S.W., and gradually veering round to the N.N.W. A number of minor shipping casualties have occurred in the neighborhood, but these are totally eclipsed by the catastrophe that has happened this afternoon, the full particulars of which are still wanting. It appears that a large full-rigged ship, with painted ports, and about 1000 tons burthen, was coming in from the back of the Goodwin Sands, when she was driven ashore with great violence on the face of the North Sands Head. Shortly after 2 o'clock the signal guns were heard firing from the Gull and North Sands Head lightships, and the Bradford lifeboat was speedily manned, taken in tow of the steam-tug Aid, and put to sea to render aid to the crew of the doomed ship. The Broadstairs lifeboat, belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, was equally prompt, and without the aid of steam reached the scene of danger first. The ship, about 20 miles off, could be plainly discerned from the shore, the mighty waves crashing over her with terrible fury, sweeping the decks and breaking and bending the masts. Unless the crew were lashed to the spars none can have been saved, and even then it is doubtful if they have not perished from exhaustion, for the waves washed over the ship fore and aft, incessantly up till dark—about 5 o'clock, at which time neither life-boats, though both were to the leeward of the vessel, had been able to get near her.

The *Times* of the 21st ult. says:—

In the river a large amount of damage was caused by the wind, and several lives were lost. Not only were small craft swamped and sunk by the force of the wind and tide, but several large vessels broke from their moorings and came in collision with others. A barque belonging to Grangemouth was run into by a large iron continental steamer, and two men drowned; and a boat was capsized off Blackwall and a boy drowned. At Woolwich and lower down, several laden barges were sunk; and a collision occurred near Greenhithe, whereby two men of the brig Ann, of Bridlington, were seriously injured. The captains of the Scotch boats which arrived yesterday state that the sea rose to a great height, and was fearful to look at. No vessels of small tonnage could possibly have lived in it, and it is known that many must have capsized. At Grimsby, it is stated, so great was the force of the wind that no less than ten vessels were observed ashore. The sloop Trusty was ashore near Cromer, and the schooner Hannah, belonging to Dundee, was driven on the Gunfleet Sand. On the east coast several vessels had to be assisted into Lowestoft, Harwich, and Yarmouth harbors, having lost anchors and chains, and sustained other damage through the gale.

PULLMAN.

How He Astonished the Retrenchment Committee of Congress.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

The retrenchment committee had bad luck with its expenses on the return from California. The Government did not lose, however. The misfortune happened in this wise:—When the committee had filled its mind, both in a business point of view and as seekers after pleasure, the Central Pacific Railroad Company made them its guests for the return trip, placed them in its own cars, and arranged that the cars should take them through to New York. Mr. Pullman, however, when the party reached Promontory, insisted that they should change to one of his cars, which was also going directly through. The Central Company objected. Mr. Pullman insisted. He would be only too happy to accommodate the committee, and all that—to the end of his well nigh endless blarney. The committee thinking that it would be better to take his car than to give the Central Company the trouble of sending one so far East, accepted the proposition. All went smoothly till Chicago was reached. There a day's delay occurred, while Mr. Pullman was getting permission to go on with his car. The committee was delighted. They had met no man like Pullman in all the long way to the Pacific and back. They talked of resolutions of respect and esteem, and of his never-to-be-forgotten invention. But it was decided that those were not material, and so not good enough for him. And then a subscription paper went round and Senatorial names were down for $50 each, and the amount was nearly equal to the usual price of a car for the number of days it had been used, when consternation fell upon them all. They were drawing near to New York, and Mr. Pullman called Senator Patterson and some others aside, and said:—"Well, gentlemen, we are almost at home. It is time to talk business. I shall charge you $300 for this work." Just then, it is fair to suppose, the visions of that Central car left at Promontory were far pleasanter than the new vision of Pullman. Of course they paid him. It was not a pleasant awakening for a party whose aim was retrenchment. But there was both relief and compensation in the knowledge that a set of silver had not yet been purchased and marked with the name of Pullman.

THE STONEWALL.

Dragging of the Mississippi for Bodies.

From the St. Louis Republican of Tuesday.

It was a noble and generous thought of the Merchants' Exchange to take such prompt and practical action in regard to the Stonewall disaster, and it was a yet nobler and more generous deed on the part of the committee who proceeded to Neely's Landing, to volunteer their services in the performance of the melancholy task in which they are now engaged. Two of that committee have had sad personal experience in similar calamities—Captain Daniel G. Taylor being one of the survivors of the steamer Crossman, destroyed by fire on the Mississippi some eleven years ago, and Colonel G W. Alexander having shared in the terrible Gasconade accident, and escaped miraculously from that awful slaughter which caused St. Louis to mourn the loss of many of her most honored and beloved citizens.

As has already been stated, the party were provided with yawls, grappling irons, and ropes for the recovery of the bodies and a quantity of lumber from which to prepare coffins. Early Sunday morning the work began, and is still continuing. Fortunately the position of the wreck and the nature of the reef or bar upon which it lies are such that a strong eddy is formed, thereby preventing the corpses of the drowned from drifting out into the swift current, and being swept away into the channel of the river. Out of this eddy, one after another, the remains of the victims are drawn to the surface, showing no signs of decay, and looking almost life-like until the warm air and exposure begin to produce the usual marks of advancing decomposition. As fast as recovered they are laid side by side upon the bank, and an inquest is held over each separately, by Justice Henderson, of Neely's Landing. They are then enclosed in a rough coffin, and a place of interment has been selected on the crest of a hill a short distance from the river. Here a long grave or trench has been dug, and here they are buried. When all is over, and the last of those who perished on the Stonewall receive the rites of sepulture, we hope means will be taken to erect on the summit of that hill, overlooking the scene of the tragedy, a simple but enduring monument to perpetuate alike the memory of the lost and the event which sent them to their doom.

So heavy was the demand for coffins that the supply of lumber carried down by the Belle Memphis proved totally inadequate, and more was procured from a neighboring saw mill. The bodies which are identified, or at least some of them, will be brought to this city for burial. Letters, memoranda, and other articles have been found in the pockets of a few, and these will doubtless be carefully preserved by the committee, and together with any other information obtained will be made public on the return of the party to St. Louis. It is stated that but one person is known with certainty to have burned to death, the charred remains having been discovered lying on the boilers. Many of the drowned are burned about the arms and hands, showing that they clung to the boat until the advancing flames forced them to die less painfully in the bosom of the stream.

JAIL DELIVERY.

How Two Geniuses Went Scot Free.

From the Albany Journal of Tuesday.

A most daring and successful case of jail-breaking occurred in this city last evening—Adam W. Cole and John Odell, two notorious criminals, having succeeded in effecting their escape from the Maiden Lane lock-up. Cole was confined in jail on four charges of assault with intent to kill. He created quite a sensation in this city a few days ago by attempting to take the life of Chief Detective Kelly, Officer Malone, and others, while these officers were pursuing him through the streets. His companion, Odell, is a burglar from Cohoes. The escape was made about 5 o'clock, and it was discovered soon afterwards by Jailor Gallup, who entered the room where the prisoners are confined for the purpose of locking them up in their cells for the night. Not seeing Cole, he called his name, but received no reply. Just then parties rushed in from the street, and stated that the prisoners were making their escape.

It was then ascertained that Cole and Odell had cut a hole through the roof, through which they made their exit. From the roof they jumped down to the roof of a woodshed on the east side of the jail. Running along on the roof, they came to an alley way, into which they jumped, a distance of about sixteen feet, and made their way into Lodge street. A hack was in waiting on Pine street, into which the fugitives got and were rapidly driven away.

An examination of the place where the prisoners made their way through the roof shows that they must have been at work several days in preparing for it. A hole has for some time past existed through the ceiling over the upper corridor, outside the cells, the roof being about fourteen inches from the ceiling. The hole is about eighteen inches square. From the railing of the corridor the prisoners were enabled to crawl through the hole in the ceiling, and thence to a place directly over the upper cells. Here they had been able to work without being observed, having an old blanket to catch falling particles.

The implements used by them were two old case-knives made into saws and a common jack-knife. With these they cut through the roof boards and tin. The distance between the ceiling and the roof is so small that the prisoners must have been obliged to lie on their backs while at work. The other prisoners in jail must have known of their proceedings, but they kept the matter secret.

The police were at once notified of the escape of the prisoners, and efforts were made to secure their recapture. At present writing the fugitives are still at large. The Sheriff offers a reward of $50 each for their recapture.

CHOLERA.

Frightful Ravages of the Disease in India.

Writes a correspondent from Delhi, Sept. 10:—

Having just traversed the line from Calcutta to Delhi, and writing from a point only a hundred miles from Umritsir, I am in position to give some reliable details both as to the ravages of cholera during the present season and the severity of the existing famine in the Punjaub.

All along the road from Benares to this city the cholera mortality during the past two months has been very severe. Scarcely a place has entirely escaped, however small; and all the large cities, such as Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, and Delhi, have suffered more or less heavily. At present the pestilence is not raging with anything approaching virulence at any place except Lucknow, where the European deaths are averaging eight and ten a day, and at Umritsir the death rate has fallen to twenty-five (natives) per diem. There is, indeed, great reason to hope that the epidemic has, for the present year, pretty well run itself out. No exact estimate can of course yet be formed of the total mortality it has entailed during the past two or three months, but the official returns already to hand show that it has been much larger than hitherto expected. During the month of June alone there were 20,000 deaths from cholera in the central provinces, and for the following two months the rate was not much less. In Eastern Bengal there have certainly been 20,000 deaths during the season, and in the Punjaub, Upper Bengal, and Rajpootanana the deaths have at the very least been sufficient to swell up the grand total to 100,000 for the whole of Eastern and Central India. That a "lac" of people have died during the recent epidemic is certain; probably this very greatly underrates the actual figures. Six hundred Europeans have perished out of a scanty population of some 150,000.

HANDY ANDY.

Valedictory of the Noted Burglar.

From the Chicago Tribune of Tuesday.

Handy Andy takes his leave of the good people of Chicago. He takes it, as he has taken very many things hereabouts, in the graceful, polished, gentlemanly manner peculiarly his own. Here is his parting salutation:—

To the People of Chicago and the Editor of the Tribune:

Before departing from your city, which I am about to do, I beg leave to submit to you my report, and also to say a few words in regard to the many little things which have come under my notice while in your city. I came here last June, since which time I have employed myself in such a way—in such a pleasant way—that I shall never forget Chicago. In the many cities I have visited, never have I been so well received as in Chicago; nor have I ever met so many kind and obliging residents. I thank them, from the bottom of my heart, for the many costly presents I have received from them. The number I have received I will leave you to judge for yourself—or go and ask Pinkerton. Perhaps he can tell better than I of the twenty-eight visits I have made—mainly on Michigan and Wabash avenues, but, also, an occasional call in the North and West Divisions.

Some time since my attention was called to an article in the *Times* under the head of "Compounding Felony," in which the writer condemns many of my friends who, instead of reporting the case to the police, and giving them time to work it up, go and advertise in the *Tribune* for correspondence, and hold interviews, and, of course, always recover their property, etc., etc. What I want to say is this:—Do the people know, when they pay their money to the detectives to hunt up their "jobs," that they are dealing with the very meanest class of thieves in existence? Now, which is the fairest? They pay us a fair price and get their property back: they pay the detectives a large price and get nothing. Of course, people are their own judges. We have a very queer way of disposing of things; and if they who lose know their "biz," I am very sure we do.

We, as brothers, send our best wishes to all who have lost anything at our hands. All pictures and hair in lockets have been returned, I believe. Very truly, HANDY ANDY BROS.

P. S.—I would like to meet some man who has beaten *seven* houses in *six* nights; *one* man, remember, H. A.

GENTLE ANNIE.

The Saints' Response to Her—Her Truthfulness Doubted—She is Declared to be a Female Charlatan and a Falsifier.

From the Salt Lake Telegraph.

We cannot think just now of any two things more diverse, than the woman and the quality which heads this article. She is sailing around the country, giving her lecture on "Whited Sepulchres; or, Salt Lake City;" and in doing so she keeps so wide from veracity that there seems no danger of their coming together. We can't call her a flippant Miss; she was born too early in the century for that; neither will a reckless scold exactly fit her; but she is another living illustration of the poet's exclamation:—"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned:' for did she not want to lecture here and couldn't get the chance? Nothing but the rankest spleen could account for the unblushing manner in which she lets fly the wildest romancings and the most shameless untruths when speaking of Utah and its people. This language may be deemed strong when writing concerning a lady(?); but Anna affects the manners and position of the other sex, even to mounting a mustang mule fashion, and as such we will speak of her. Her "talking apparatus" seems hung in the middle, and moves at a two-twenty gait; and her great effort in the lecture in question seems to be getting off the grossest and most unsubstantial fabrications. To go through it in detail would be impossible, for we only get a scrap here and there from our exchanges, or a synopsis now and again, in which the reporters vary as different points strike them. She has been at the "Hub" lately, giving the Bostonians a taste of her quality; and those who judge of Utah from what she is reported to have said there, may accept Munchausen as a veritable chronicler of facts. After the usual compliments on the appearance of the city, Anna pitched into religion and politics, government, and everything else here, with the air of an old hand at book and speech-making, rivalling Mark Twain's proposed journey around the world, concerning which, he assures the public, he can write most and best of places of which he knows nothing. It would be a treat to anybody who can enjoy reckless romancing, and is acquainted with this Territory, to listen to this lecture. If Anna had taken pains to earn facts while here, it would have spoiled her lecture sadly, for she could not have indulged her exuberant fancy quite so readily. We have not time nor space to quote all the baseless fabrications to which she gave utterance, but will content ourselves with a few specimens. She calmly says that there is a very common mistake in regard to Utah, and that is that the women outnumber the men; but, instead of this, Anna avers that there are really more men than women, and the majority of the men have no wives at all. Anna had great opportunities for finding this out, seeing that she spent most of her brief stay here riding around with an embryo United States official who knew nothing of the Territory—oh, she is posted concerning the three hundred and odd cities, towns, and settlements in Utah. We always thought this was a marrying portion of the country, and that if any man remained single the fault was his own. But these single fellows are all poor, and the girls won't marry a poor man, she says. We think the single man who remains in poverty in this country offers very poor encouragement to a girl to become his wife. But what about all the squalid poverty which other romancers on Utah delight to picture? Anna says there are no schools here, and then asks pardon—she has good reason to do it—and says there are school buildings that will accommodate from one hundred to three hundred pupils, but they are private schools. Don't Anna know a heap about Utah? By-the-by, she is a greater goose—somebody has named one after her, you see—than we imagined, or she would never have allowed that to get into print. She should have examined the minutes of the last session of the Legislature, and then quietly told the reporters that she only said that for effect, but didn't want it to get in print. She didn't know of about two hundred and fifty schools in Utah, some twenty-five of them, with two colleges in this city, all public schools. "She had looked into the houses and seen half a dozen rooms and half a dozen wives." Anna, you didn't do it, and you know you didn't. What do folks at the "Hub" call such a way of talking? "She had been in the theatre where one man would be attended by a score of women, all of them his wives;" which is another, Anna; and then she cried, "O God, let me die where I stand;" but she thought better of it, and not wishing to make a disturbance by getting up a good die in the audience, such things being reserved for the boards, she cried again, and this time she said, "Oh, no, let me not die, for that would be cowardly indeed, but give me strength to withstand and do battle against this iniquity;" which is all clap-trap and bosh, and shows that Anna is a specimen of the female charlatan. But we cannot follow her much farther. She said:—"Brazen-faced things went openly on the streets of Utah that elsewhere wore a mask—that were covered up in some way;" and in this, Miss Dickinson, you vilified women a thousandfold nobler and purer in thought and act than yourself! women who aided to pioneer this great West, self-sacrificing, noble, pure, holy, and blameless. These you traduced as you did the noble pioneer ladies of California; for in your venomed spleen you are incapable of appreciating and estimating true nobility of soul and loftiness of character, but, endowed with a brazen impudence and loose tongue you let the latter run on gabbling of subjects concerning which you are totally ignorant, and depend on the former for carrying you through, and thus set yourself up as a teacher in the nation. Go to; learn the Christian faith, and apply the injunction of Paul, "Bear children, rule the house, and give the adversary no occasion to speak reproachfully"—but get married first.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

The Speakership of the House.

The following highly commendatory notice of the Hon. Henry C. Johnson we clip from the Pittsburg *Commercial* of the 29th:—

"From present appearances Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga, and Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Crawford, will be the principal Republican competitors for the Speakership at Harrisburg. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman of high personal character. He was Speaker of the House in 1864. It is of the utmost importance that the Republicans in the Legislature should start right, and in view of the past it would seem that there ought to be no difficulty in doing so. Let the voice of the people be respected."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:—

"Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Crawford, is very generally suggested for the Speakership of the House. His election would gratify the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania."

Mr. Johnson served a term as Speaker in 1863-4, and by the ability he displayed as a parliamentarian won golden opinions from members of all parties. At the close of the session he received the rare compliment of a unanimous vote of thanks for his uniform courtesy and fairness. As a member he attained the highest rank and influence, and few men have ever filled the Speakership with so much dignity and acceptability. He represents one of the strongholds of Republicanism, and his election to the Speakership would be very popular in the West, which is fairly entitled to that office. The above endorsement from two of the leading Republican journals of the State will be generally endorsed by the press of our party, and we have strong hopes that the election of Mr. Johnson will be conceded without much opposition. It is due to the region which he represents, and he merits this recognition from the great party in whose service he has labored efficiently, and earned an honorable distinction.—*Meadville Republican, Oct. 30.*

A Sensible Professor.

There is a professor in the University of Bonn who is a bold man. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says he recently ventured to lift up his voice against the practice indulged in by the most of his pupils of wearing their hair in matted locks flowing over their shoulders. This displeased the students, and they went at midnight to howl at the professor, who was just then getting into bed. Instead of recanting, the professor put his head out of the window and treated his pupils to a few homely truths.

He told them he had lately visited England, and seen that at Oxford and Cambridge youths combed their hair and were none the worse for it. Furthermore, that Oxonians and Cantabs managed to abstain from gashing their faces with rapiers in absurd duels and from making a habit of getting drunk with beer; and that, nevertheless, he found them much more scholarly and more civil than the gentlemen he had the honor of addressing. Then he shut his window, and the students withdrew to their homes.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Emancipation Proclamation—A Grand Anniversary Celebration in Baltimore—Parade by the Colored People—Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

A Government Defaulter—The Western Emigrant Travel—Later Election Returns—Pugilists in Trouble.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation—Grand Display by the Colored People of Baltimore—A Procession Two Miles Long.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—All darkeydom is on the move to-day in honor of the emancipation, and the grand procession of the colored population is now consolidating, which is to march through the city. The public thoroughfares are thronged with negroes from the surrounding country and adjoining States and the city, which pours out her entire colored population. Some of the societies and divisions, with banners, music, flags, and all sorts of fantastic paraphernalia, have already passed, and attracted general attention.

Grand chariots, drawn by four horses, bearing men, women, and children, are out, and country wagons filled with whole families. The Masons and Odd Fellows appear to excellent advantage.

The celebrated George H. Haskel is Chief Marshal, with a full staff. He is on a white charger, richly caparisoned, and himself covered all over with ribbons, badges, and insignias of honor. The other marshals are equally elegant. Every participant seems in his best Sunday "go-to-meetin's," with extras. It is supposed there will be twenty thousand in the procession when fully formed, and probably fifty thousand colored spectators. Many whites are also anxious to see the parade.

Thus far all is quiet. The negroes appear thoroughly on their good behavior and behave properly. All look happy. Flags and patriotic emblems, with portraits of Lincoln, are innumerable.

The procession has just passed up Baltimore st. It was over an hour in passing a given point, and probably two miles long. The throng of colored and whites on sidewalks and in doors and windows was immense. The chief attraction was a triumphal car, representing the four quarters of the globe and the Goddess of Liberty.

Masons, Odd Fellows, different trade associations, with veteran soldiers and benevolent societies were very numerous, and flags, banners, and music innumerable. The car with colored girls holding flags representing all the reconstructed States was quite unique. Many of the devices were highly appropriate.

The Knights Templar made a good appearance. It was, in all respects, a highly creditable affair, and perfect decorum was observed. Thus far there has been no attempt at disturbance or molestation. There was one carriage in the procession containing four white men, including, it is said, the Mayor of Washington.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Some Excitement—Shooting of a Soldier by a Policeman—The Jurisdiction of Civil and Military Tribunals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 3.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in Norfolk on Tuesday in judicial circles in relation to the trial of George Scullatus, the policeman who some time since shot a soldier, one of the post guards, as alleged in self-defense. The case was to come up on Monday morning in the Corporation Court, before Judge B. B. Foster, but an order from General Canby to the post commander and C. H. Porter, Commonwealth's attorney, to have the prisoner tried by a military commission, put a new face on the matter. The counsel for the prisoner demanded that the trial should proceed, but the attorney for the Commonwealth asked that a *nolle prosequi* might be entered. The prisoner's counsel urged the right of their client to a trial, and that if the *nolle prosequi* was granted he should be discharged.

The gentlemen then respectively made strong appeals to the Court to disregard the order of General Canby in the premises, quoting from decisions rendered by Judge Chase to sustain their point. The Commonwealth's attorney, on the other hand, contended that the Reconstruction acts were the law in Virginia until the State is admitted by Congress; and that it was optional with General Canby whether the prisoner should be tried by the civil or the military court. After hearing the argument on both sides at some length, Judge Foster remarked, that though the inference was repugnant to his ideas of justice, at the same time he recognized the authority of the military, denied the motion to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and ordered the venire discharged and further proceedings discontinued.

This is the first case that has been taken from the civil courts to be tried by the military in this vicinity, and necessarily creates considerable feeling among all parties; but as the offense was committed against the military, General Canby decides that it shall be tried by them.

The Constitutionality of the Oyster Tax.

A movement has been inaugurated by the oystermen in this vicinity, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality or legality of the present oyster tax. They claim that by the law as it now stands, the oysters are taxed no less than five different times. The oyster interest in Virginia is a very large one, and although they do not object to paying a reasonable tax upon these bivalves, they think that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and are going to try and remedy the matter.

The Dictator.

The United States monitor Dictator is still at anchor in the Roads awaiting the arrival of the steamer Triana from Washington, which, with the steamer Periwinkle, is to convey her out. The Triana is expected to arrive in a day or two, when, if the weather is favorable, she will proceed to Key West.

Wild Duck.

The bay is literally covered with wild duck, and large flocks of wild geese are passing southward, affording excellent sport for our sharp-shooters.

Coast Surveying.

The coast survey steamer Bobb, Captain Platt, has gone to Norfolk to fit out for the winter, when she will proceed to Key West and operate on the Florida Reefs.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Government Defaulter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—John C. Halley, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Oakland is supposed to have absconded by the last steamer to Panama. He is alleged to be a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $1000.

Local Improvements.

The report of the Montgomery street extension Commissioners will soon be published. The damages appraised aggregate $2,000,000.

Exports of Treasure.

The amount of treasure exported during the month of October was over $2,000,000.

Emigrant Travel.

The emigrant travel over the Pacific Railroad is rapidly increasing.

Heavy Rains.

Heavy rain storms have occurred throughout Oregon.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Flour is firm and in good demand, but prices are unchanged. Wheat, $1 [illegible]@1 60. Legal-tenders, 78½.

FROM THE WEST.

Prize Fighters in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The votaries of Fistiana are in trouble here. Allen and his backers refuse to accept Murray, of St. Louis, as the final stake-holder. Bill Carroll came here last night for the purpose of selecting one satisfactory to both parties. McCoole demands Murray, and the difficulty threatens to break up the McCoole mill.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Returns from New York.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Returns received from all parts of the State give a majority of 13,000 for Nelson, Dem.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 4—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93⅞; United States Five-Twenties of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82, of 1867, 83½; Ten-forties, 77½; Erie Railroad, 20½; Illinois Central, 98½; Great Western, 24½@24⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling Uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12 000 bales.

California Wheat, 10s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Sugar on the spot, 40s.; afloat, 29s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 4—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾, and for account, 93⅞. American securities firm; United States Five-twenties of 1865, old, 81⅞, of 1867, 83.

PARIS, Nov. 4—The Bourse open quiet; Rentes, 71f. 35c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 4.—Petroleum opens firm at 41f. 25c.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Stocks steady. Money strong at 7 per cent. Gold, 126⅞. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 114⅝; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 112⅛; do. do., new, 115; do. 1867, 115⅛; do. 1868, 115; Ten-forties, 107⅛. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 87⅝; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 28½; New York Central, 181½; Erie, 28½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 159½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 90¼; Illinois Central, 137½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 85⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Flour dull and declining. Wheat dull and 1@2c. lower. Corn quiet, but is without decided change. Mess Pork dull at $29·12@29·25. Lard dull; barrels, 17½@17¾c. for steam-rendered. Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 26c. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 46½@47c. Rosin dull at unchanged prices. Freights dull.

BYRON.

The Controversy Ended.

According to the New York *Times* London correspondent, who writes on the 23d ult., the exciting dispute about Byron and his wife and Augusta Leigh is over:—

The Byron controversy is ended. Whatever Mrs. Stowe may have to say further can only be said in self-defense. Nothing that Lady Byron can have said or written to Mrs. Stowe or others in later years can destroy the effect of her own letters, written to Hon. Augusta Leigh on the eve of the separation, while she was staying with Lord Byron in Piccadilly, and subsequently.

These letters appear in the *Quarterly*. In them Lady Byron says:—"There is no one whose society is dearer to me or can contribute more to my happiness. Should you hereafter condemn me, I shall not love you less." The day after Lady Byron left London, on January 16, 1816, she wrote to Mrs. Leigh:—"My dear A. If is my greatest comfort that you are in Piccadilly"—that is, staying with her brother. On the 23d she writes:—"You have been, ever since I knew you, my best comforter, and will so remain, unless you grow tired of the office."

These are followed by letters addressed "My dearest Augusta," and written with the strongest expressions of confidence and affection—letters utterly impossible for Lady Byron to have written to Mrs. Leigh had there been one word of truth in the story Mrs. Stowe has given to the world, and letters that leave for Mrs. Stowe but one course to take—to confess that she has been deceived by a crazy woman, and to beg the world's pardon for her ill-judged publication of that horrible delusion. She may find some excuse for having given currency to the falsehood—to defend it as a truth is no longer possible.

Escape of a Convict.

About 7 o'clock last Friday evening a convict, named Nathaniel Jones, escaped from the Massachusetts State Prison by letting himself down by means of a rope into the prison yard from one of the shops recently built, and in which he was at work laying steam pipes. Taking with him a piece of wrought iron pipe, on reaching the yard he bent it into a hook, fastened it to the rope, threw it upon the wall, and by this means gained its summit, from which he lowered himself to the street and was free. His absence was soon discovered by the engineer who had charge of him, but Jones was beyond reach before the alarm could be given. The prisoner was serving out a six years' sentence for larceny.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Prison cases were tried to-day, Judge Paxson for the first time presiding.

John Corlies was put upon trial for obtaining a billiard-saloon, bar-room, and fixtures under false pretenses. It was alleged that in June, 1868, Charles J. Werner, proprietor of a billiard-saloon and bar-room at No. 56 N. Seventh street, advertised his place for sale, and among the applicants was the defendant, who, upon being informed that the terms of the sale were $1500 cash, offered 1500 gallons of imported liquors stored in the bonded warehouses of New York. This offer was declined, and then it was increased to 2000 gallons, and was accepted. Corlies then drew an order for the liquors upon Charles F. Clark, No. 18 William street, New York, and Werner and Corlies went together to that city, where the order was accepted by Clark. The order was transferred to a Mr. Soby, Werner's brother-in-law, living in New York, who was to act for Werner, and then the latter and Corlies returned to this city, and the billiard-saloon was turned over to Corlies, who soon afterwards sold it at public auction and pocketed the money. Various attempts were made to have the liquor delivered, or even to get a sight of it in the original packages, but without avail, and the liquor was never delivered, or the value in money paid for it.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Taylor & Co. vs. Stephens & Powell. An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $4240·15.

Philip Schmidt and A. Myer to use vs. The Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company. An action on a policy of insurance to recover for the loss of property by fire at Front and Green streets. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

James Gopsill vs. Kneass & Co. An action to recover for advertising in plaintiff's directory. The defense alleged that the contract was withdrawn, and moreover that the advertising was not done according to agreement.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

Wagner & Co. vs. Benedict Snyder. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the goods were of inferior quality and the charge was excessive. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Nov. 4, 1869.

The discount market is very active to-day, the demand being well distributed among most branches of trade and manufactures. The banks continue to exercise a shrewd caution in keeping their resources well in hand, and in avoiding acceptances issued by houses which are known to have crippled their resources by extending long credits for the purpose of forcing trade. For these there is no resource but the open market, where the rates demanded for accommodations are sufficiently severe to "take the gilt off the gingerbread" of their Western custom.

Call loans are occasionally to be made at 6 per cent. on pet securities, but on railroad or other collaterals the rates average 10 per cent. all round. The discounting business is very heavy, and the large offerings of yesterday and to-day tend to make rates firm.

The downward movement in gold continues, sales at the opening being made at 126⅝, advancing to 127⅛, and declining about noon to 126⅞.

The course of the national funds is in harmony with coin, and prices are again off.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull, but the tone of the market was decidedly stronger. In State loans no sales were reported. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 100⅝.

Reading Railroad was firm and advanced ⅜, selling at 48⅛, cash. Pennsylvania Railroad also improved, selling at 54⅝. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold to a limited extent at 58½; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119¾, a decline of ⅜. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 53¾ for Minehill Railroad; and 36½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred. In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 35. Bank stocks attracted but little attention. Mechanics' sold at 31¾. Passenger Railways stocks were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New	c. 100⅝	200	sh Read R.	.b.48 1-16
$500	do.	100⅝	100	do.	c.48 1-16
$400	do.	c. 100⅝	12	sh C & Am R.	b3. 119¾
$1000	do.	100⅝	5	do.	.b. 119¾
$300	do.	100⅝	6	sh Minehill R.	53¾
$5000	Read 6s, 44 80.		100	sh Leh Val.	.b30. 53¾
	lots.	90	400	sh M'Clint'k O.	.b. ¾
$1500	do.	.83-80. 90	100	sh Penna R.	.b. 54½
9	sh Mech Bank	31¾			

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114⅛@114¾; do., 1864, 112⅛@112⅝; do., 1865, 112¾@113; do., July, 1865, 115@115⅛; do. do., 1867, 115⅛@115¾; do., 1868, 115@115¼; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅝; Cur. 6s, 107¼@107½; Gold, 127.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@118⅛; do. 1862, 114⅞@115; do. 1864, 112⅛@112⅝; do. 1865, 113⅛@113⅝; do. 1865, new, 115¼@115½; do. 1867, do. 115⅜@115⅝; do.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS, AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

From the N. Y. Times.

If there is any circumstance that can add to the ghastliness of our modern steamboat disasters, it is the fact that they are permitted if not provided for by law. After some years of fussing, Congress has at length perfected an act which, however well it may co-operate with care and vigilance on the part of steamboat managers, nevertheless permits careless and reckless officers to blow up boilers, sink and burn steamboats, and make river traveling little less terrible than it was in the early days of Mississippi racing. Steam pressure may be limited, the rule of the road may be defined, and fire pumps may be provided; but so long as boilers explode every day, so long as ships collide and then sink right to the bottom for want of bulkheads, so long as steamboats invariably burn up when well set on fire, the law is practically as inadequate as no law, to reasonable and organized security.

The Stonewall horror is a fearful but not unusual commentary on the state of legislation respecting the safety of life. That a passenger could by any possibility go about among a combustible cargo with a naked candle or a lighted pipe; that the whole thousand-horse power of a burning steamer should be uselessly straining in its boilers, when a fraction of its energy rightly and instantly directed would deluge the decks with water; that a whole ship's company should be drowned in smooth water, within a stone's throw of shore, for the want of boats numerous and well-appointed enough to take them clear of her as fast as they could get over her side; that every single means of safety which reasonable care could suggest, or which known and established arts and inventions could supply, were either wanting or unused; that every single appliance which law had provided, either to prevent disaster or to check it, was utterly abortive: that fire and flood could swallow up a passenger steamer full of power and skill with as little hindrance as an encampment of Indians would offer to a burning prairie, or a den of wild beasts to a mountain freshet, or a South American city to an earthquake;—that this is the net result of all our investigations and commissions of experts, and long-drawn reports and amended laws, is a worthy tribute to our system of legislation on technical affairs, and the crowning glory of our civil service!

If the Stonewall had been filled with tinder; if cotton bales had been piled round her furnaces; if the whole crew had been drunk and playing poker by naked torches; if there had never been a fire-pump nor a bucket on board of her; if every one of her boats had been stove; if life-preservers had not been invented; if there had been no scientific investigations, no mechanical inventions, no legislation; if the Congressmen of the United States had been even less distinguished than at present as experts in engineering and steam navigation; if the doomed vessel had contended with all these perils—she and her company could not have perished more miserably. Of what use is any pretence of legislation on these subjects, when nearly every collision or rupture of machinery or careless lighting of a fire, ends in the broiling, mangling, or strangling of hundreds of human beings?

This last horror is only one, and perhaps the most unfrequent, phase of peril by steamboat. Every few months, from one of numerous and ever-present causes, a vessel gets a hole knocked in her side, and then down she goes, before her people can get out of their berths, when either bulkheads or suitable water-discharging apparatus could save her if she were cut half in two. It requires some coolness to fight fire and tempest, even if the appliances are as they should be, but if a hull is properly constructed, all hands may turn in after any ordinary collision, and let her take care of herself. To build a vessel without bulkheads is a risk that owners will take as long as they are permitted; but for Government to allow clearances to such vessels, is simply a crime against humanity. Bulkheads properly secured are as certain to keep a vessel afloat after a collision as a steam engine is to turn a screw; both may fail, but if the latter is on the whole practical, so is the former. But there is another way to keep a vessel afloat. The engineering periodicals have lately described the results of a sort of mammoth injector, dozens of which may be placed all over the ship, and worked by the whole boiler power of the vessel, with a pumping capacity equal to any known emergency, and this, too, without the intervention of moving parts, but by the simple turning of a cock. If there is any objection to this, the centrifugal pump, that wonderful cataract-maker that attracts so much attention in our industrial fairs, or the ordinary steam pumping engine, may, at a comparatively small expense, be so fitted in ships as to receive the whole power if necessary, and to neutralize a leak through which a coach-and-six might drive. It does seem stupid beyond measure, to let a ship incontinently burn up or go to the bottom, when there is force enough wasting within her to lift her or her weight of water bodily into the air once a minute.

The reason why these things are permitted is clear, and the remedy is most simple and most feasible. Despite the indifference of legislators as a class to the subjects that have no immediate relation to politics and politicians, no direct bearing on party ascendancy, no special reference to immediate constituencies, we are unwilling to believe that they would neglect a subject of such vast interest to the whole people if they knew how to cope with it. They are as profoundly ignorant of the remedies for steamboat disasters as they are of medicine, languages, or the evidences of Christianity; it is not in their line; they do not know what to do or whom to consult, or what advice to take or what to reject. If they were satisfied that the details of the whole matter of the public against the transporters could be managed and watched by thoroughly-competent experts, and that laws could be suggested and executed by officers who had no aim in life but to deserve and hold these offices for life, Congressmen would not withhold their votes from strong, comprehensive, and even revolutionary acts to compel the use of reasonable means of safety. Let us have a reformed civil service.

THE FRIENDS AMONG THE INDIANS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A committee of Friends, appointed at the yearly meetings of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to visit the Indians under the care of their denomination in the State of Nebraska, has recently made a report, in which, with much cause for shame, we see also no little cause for confidence. On all the reservations the complaint seems to have been the same—the whites have swindled the savages and lied to them so often that no more confidence is felt in the civilized race. It was found, for example, that the Iowas had made a treaty (now before the Senate) for the sale of their lands. They "stated emphatically that they did not want the treaty ratified; it was made through a misunderstanding; they had been moved, and moved, and moved, and all they wished now was to remain where they are, have oxen and tools to work with, and a farmer to instruct them how to do for themselves." The Otoes were found in great distress, owing to the failure of the Government to keep faith in the payment of their annuities. Of the Santee Sioux the committee say, "These poor people have been so greatly deceived for many, many years by false professions and unfulfilled promises from the whites, and even from the Government, that the time does not seem to have arrived for them to feel confidence in the assurances we make them." On the Winnebago reservation an Indian asked, "How can we break up our prairie without teams, and how can we work our land or build houses without tools? These have been promised, but not supplied." "In every council we have held with them unfulfilled promises and treaty stipulations, and unsupplied pressing wants, are the great burdens of which they complain." Under the conscientious administration of the disciples of William Penn, we have reason to hope for a reformation. The new agents seem to have entered into their work with Christian enthusiasm and a better purpose than making money out of the theft of beads and blankets. Under their rule we trust we shall never again hear such a remark as an old chief made about a young Indian who was testifying before a commissioner:—"Oh, he tells the truth; he has never seen a white man before!" All the tribes whom this committee visited seemed anxious to pursue an agricultural life, and quite capable of accommodating themselves to habits of civilization if they could only be secured in the possession of their lands. And we are pertinently reminded that in Canada, where the Indians are not pushed back on the approach of white settlers, but permitted to retain their homes while the tide of emigration passes by and surrounds them, we never hear of Indian wars and massacres. Of course to the roving Indians of the Plains this comparison will not apply in full force. But the experiment of treating them with truth and justice has never been tried, and if only for the sake of our own reputation it seems high time to begin it.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. World.

In a little more than a month, the Senators and Representatives will be on their way to the Federal capital: and when they have assembled, the popularity of the President will be put to a severer test than it has yet encountered. His annual message, which he must soon begin to prepare, will put no great strain upon his faculties, since there is no necessity for writing it himself. It is not very probable, since the late developments, that he will subsidize the ready pen of his brother-in-law, Mr. Corbin: but if Secretary Fish furnishes the part which touches upon our foreign relations, and Secretary Boutwell the financial part, and the other heads of departments their respective quotas, it will be easy enough to get up a composite message without much interruption of the President's attention to his horses, pups, new billiard tables, and the excursions and journeyings with which he diversifies his favorite amusements. If Miss Anthony, or any other "stateswoman," occupied his position, she would probably discharge its duties with as much ability, and a great deal more attention, zeal, and assiduity, than General Grant is likely to exert; and if required to write a message from her own resources, she would exhibit more intellectual fecundity than our sphinx of a Chief Magistrate.

The message can easily be manufactured by deputy; but as soon as Congress is fairly in session, the President will be constantly consulted by members, and cannot avoid disclosing his deficiencies. Even the brief extra session which followed his inauguration did a great deal to "disillusionize" his admirers. He lost popularity every day. The very first request he made of Congress was so absurd as to fill both houses with surprise and contempt; and after disregarding his earliest recommendation, they had no hesitation in treating him as a cipher throughout that brief session. What has taken place during the recess has no tendency to raise him in their estimation. His frivolity during the summer months; his failure, in all his journeyings among the people, to utter one inspiring word or put forth a single idea on any subject of public interest; his indecisive dallying with the Cuban question, and underhand coquetting with the insurgents while blasting their hopes by his public course; his imbecile want of a policy on the Alabama claims question; the scandalous complicity of his near relative in the late gold-gambling operations, and the taint which has been cast upon his appointee for Assistant Treasurer in this city, form a web of unfavorable circumstances which give a great handle to those members of his party who may have motives for belittling his influence. Vice-President Colfax, who is a busy, intriguing, salvy politician, and aspires to be General Grant's successor, will practise all his arts to reduce the President to the proper level of his extremely mediocre abilities; and Congress, unrestrained by any respect for his influence, will treat him with quite as little respect as was manifested for President Johnson, if, like President Johnson, he should be bold enough to oppose its policy.

According to present appearances, the executive branch of the Government will be dwarfed into absolute insignificance during this administration. President Johnson was hated and feared; President Grant will only be ignored and despised. Unlike most party chiefs, he has no large body of attached personal followers; and he has no power of acting on public opinion and arraying it against Congress, if Congress crosses his wishes. He has neither ideas, nor eloquence, nor personal magnetism, nor capacity for political intrigues. He lacks all the means and instruments by which men in high stations exert influence, and subordinate other wills. His imbecility was exhibited in the short extra session at the beginning of his admintration; and next winter, when Congress is in full blast, he will be a conspicuous example of how little official station can do for a man who does not bring to it adequate abilities.

The natural resources of a weak President is a strong cabinet. If General Grant had gathered around him the ablest and most experienced statesmen in the Republican party, his administration might have commanded the respect of Congress; just as in England a strong administration is possible, although the Queen is a person of weak intellect. But General Grant fears or undervalues politicians; he took none of them into his confidence in the interval between his election and inauguration, and his Cabinet when he announced it moves the astonishment and disgust of his own party. But the politicians of Congress contrived to get the better of him and constrained him to fill the most important places with men of their own stamp. After the series of blunders he perpetrated in relation to Mr. Stewart, they had no difficulty in forcing him to put a radical politician at the head of the Treasury, an office which has more patronage and influence than any other in the Government. They also forced him to put a radical politician at the head of the Post-office Department, which, next to the Treasury, ranks highest in patronage and influence. The patronage of the other departments is politically of little account. The Attorney-General has none; the Secretary of State can only influence the appointment of officers serving in foreign countries; the Secretaries of War and the Navy deal with officers who generally keep as much aloof from politics by choice as the foreign ministers and consuls do by distance and necessity; and the Secretary of the Interior has almost as little patronage as the Attorney-General. The politicians, in spite of General Grant's dislike of them, were dexterous enough to get control of the only offices which are of much value as a source of influence in the elections. The revenue officers and the postmasters comprise the great bulk of the servants of the Government; in getting control of these, the politicians took the oyster and left the President the shells. He has been circumvented, without perceiving it, by the very politicians whom he so ostentatiously ignored, and of whom he meant to be independent. Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Creswell understand their power, and do not hesitate to use it. They alone, of all the officers of the administration, interfered in the Tennessee election; and Mr. Boutwell has just begun a similar interference with the election in Texas, by ordering the removal of all officers who support Hamilton for Governor. General Grant dares not check this activity, for he knows that Congress will approve it, and that he could not get rid of Boutwell and Creswell without the consent of the Senate. All the effective patronage of the administration is in the hands of the politicians, in spite of him. In the latter part of his term, when the question of the succession looms into prominence, he will find how powerless he is to promote his own interests and aspirations. If Congress, during the coming session, shall find him subservient and servile, he may have two years of insignificance and peace, with liberty and leisure for the junketing to which he is so much addicted; but if he manifests any symptoms of resistance, he will be reduced to a humiliating sense of his dependence.

MR. BOUTWELL'S LAST MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The country has reason to be gratified with the official exhibit of the national finances as given in the November statement of the Treasury Department. A steady diminution of the debt continues. Every month shows a decrease, and for the last month that amounts to over seven millions of dollars, according to the way in which the Secretary arrays his figures. We say according to the way in which he arrays his figures, because he excludes the Pacific Railroad bonds or debt as a part of the public debt, which Mr. McCulloch always included. Still the debt has been actually diminished, including the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad and the interest accrued thereon. We cannot see why Mr. Boutwell does not include these as a part of the public debt. There is little doubt that the Government will have to pay the Pacific Railroad bonds in the end, and it now has to pay regularly the interest on them, notwithstanding the enormous grants of land to the company and the vast earnings of the road. The amount of interest paid and that accrued is upwards of six millions of dollars, while the drawback on this for transportation of mails and other services is less than two millions. Of course the company has paid no money, and, we suppose, never will pay any. Though a great and necessary work, it is a stupendous job, and the people will have to pay both principal and interest, while the managers and stockholders become wealthy from the proceeds. The Pacific Railroad bonds should be included in our national indebtedness.

There is within a fraction of ninety millions of gold in the Treasury, exclusive of gold certificates. There is sufficient to buy up and cancel over a hundred millions of five-twenties, which if so applied would save six millions in gold a year in interest to the Treasury. Why, then, keep this vast sum locked up and unproductive? The hoarding it does not facilitate specie payments. Selling it gradually might bring down the premium on gold considerably. Although the Secretary continues to sell eight millions a month in the market, the accumulation in the Treasury goes on. If Mr. Boutwell's vaults were empty to-day he would have a surplus at the end of the month, for the revenue receipts in gold come in steadily and faster than the demand for paying coin interest on the debt. It must continue to be so from the very nature of our trade and the increasing demand all the time for foreign importations as population, wealth, and commerce increase. There is no necessity for hoarding gold in the Treasury. The Secretary only needs a few millions on hand at any time as a check upon the gold speculators. All the rest—nearly the whole of the ninety millions now on hand—is dead capital and a loss to the country of six millions of gold a year. If the reserve of the precious metal in the Treasury could have the effect of facilitating specie payments, or of being the representative of our currency, as the reserve in the Bank of England is, there would be reason in holding it for that purpose; but it has no such effect. The consequence is the interest on this vast amount of dead capital is lost to the country. Will Mr. Boutwell consider this, and adapt his financial policy to the laws of political economy and common sense?

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1869.

On the petition of WILLIAM W. HUBBELL, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 23d day of January, 1856, and reissued on the 19th day of January, 1858, for an improvement in ECCENTRIC EXPLOSIVE SHELLS, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 18th day of December next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 28th day of December next, and that said petition be heard on the 3d day of January next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
Commissioner of Patents.

10 28th3w

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4,65, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4960, $4500, " " 26, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
No. 315 WALNUT Street.

9 9 ths26t

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Streets 11 6

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
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PAPER HANGINGS.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—James McCort, while running to a fire last evening, with the Columbia Hose, was knocked down and had a leg fractured. Albert Markland, thirty-five years of age, residing at No. 317 South street, was run over last evening by a hose carriage, and much injured.

—The corner-stone of the Franklinville Methodist Episcopal Church was laid, yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at the corner of Fifth street and Erie avenue, by the Rev. Bishop Simpson, assisted by Rev. W. Cooper, D. D., Presiding Elder, and the Revs. W. C. Best, Irwin, Day, McDermond, Wheeler, and Welsh, with appropriate ceremonies.

—At a meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association yesterday afternoon, the attention of the Board of Directors was called to the illegal charges for pilotage in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. It is the custom there to charge full pilotage at very high rates against all vessels, whether they take a pilot or not. This was protested against, and a resolution passed instructing the captains of all vessels belonging to the Association that are enrolled and licensed in the coasting trade, not to pay pilotage on arriving at or departing from the port of Charleston, unless a pilot renders service. As litigation may result, it was also resolved that the Association will defend all suits arising under the foregoing resolution. A special committee was appointed to take charge of the matter, and see that justice is done the Philadelphia vessels. This committee consists of Messrs. Philip Fitzpatrick, D. S. Stetson, and H. R. Edmunds. Philadelphia carries on a large trade with Charleston, which is seriously interfered with by the high charges levied, without corresponding service rendered, at the latter port.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 127¼.

—Another gold flurry is on in Wall street.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $770,459.

—The Massachusetts Legislature will be largely Republican.

—Stephen M. Vale, of New York, is the new Consul for Bavaria.

—The East Alabama Agricultural Fair has proved a grand success.

—Secretaries Fish, Robeson, and Creswell have returned to Washington.

—Secretaries Fish and Belknap had an interview with the President yesterday.

—An appalling tragedy was enacted at Hackensack, New Jersey, on Monday night.

—A small coach was fired into by Indians in Arizona on the 20th ult. No one injured.

—The 18th inst. has been designated for Thanksgiving Day in California and Missouri.

—A Mexican has been murdered on the Rio Grande, near Fort Selden, by two soldiers.

—McCoole, who is matched to fight Allen, has been arrested and bound over not to fight.

—The Contested Election Committee of the House of Representatives is in session in Washington.

—The great success of the Virginia State Fair is regarded as foreshadowing the return of prosperity to the State.

—Hon. W. S. Huntingdon, of the First National Bank, Washington, has sent $499 to the Treasurer of the Avondale Fund.

—Salt Lake navigation has commenced. A schooner arrived at Utah yesterday from Stockton, a town on the southern shore.

—Dr. Harris, Sanitary Superintendent to the New York Board of Health, warns consumptives to take increased care of themselves during the Indian summer.

—The testimony in the contested election case of Covode vs. Foster is in the hands of the printer, and when published it will exhibit large frauds perpetrated against Mr. Covode.

—The Mexican bonds issued in this country by Juarez while Maximilian was Emperor, and now repudiated by Juarez, are to be adjudicated by the Mexican Commission soon to assemble in Washington.

—An application for judgment against the vessels of the Farragut fleet for prize money due the men has been filed in the District Court at Washington. The Government will defend the suit both on the laws and the facts.

—A delegation from the Louisville Commercial Convention waited upon the President yesterday. In replying to the address of General Walbridge, referring to an allusion made as to his second term of office, he said he was counting every month with eagerness to get out of his first.

—The Parliament of the Province of Ontario was opened yesterday afternoon by Governor Howland, who represented matters as being in a very prosperous condition, and urged further efforts for promoting emigration.

Foreign Affairs.

—A new reform party is being formed by Deak in Hungary.

—There is very slight chance of the Duke of Genoa becoming King of Spain.

—Dr. Temple, the new Bishop of Exeter, England, intimates his intention of co-operating with all parties in the Church.

—The London *Times* says that it is only by ceasing to be an Italian sovereign that the Pope can aspire to become a universal Pontiff.

—General Prim, in presenting the members of the reconstructed Cabinet to the Spanish Cortes, stated that the cause of the ministerial crisis lay in the Royal candidature; also that the Government would remain faithful to the principles of the revolution.

ELECTIONS.

The Latest Returns from the States.

The latest returns from New York indicate that the Democratic majority in the State is from 7000 to 10,000, and that there is a Democratic majority of two in the Senate. The Assembly is doubtful.

Later returns from Massachusetts do not greatly vary the first estimate of Governor Claflin's plurality. The Legislature is heavily Republican, and the anti-Prohibitionists have a majority of nearly fifty in the House. About twenty Labor Reform candidates are elected to the Legislature.

The latest returns of the New Jersey election show a Democratic gain of one Senator and three Assemblymen. The Senate now stands 13 Democrats to 8 Republicans, and the House 33 Democrats to 27 Republicans.

Returns from thirty-four towns in Minnesota show a Republican majority of 292, and the majority in the State is estimated at 3000 to 4000.

The Republican majority in Wisconsin, according to the latest returns, will be from 7000 to 10,000.

The West Virginia Legislature, according to estimates based upon the returns of the recent election, will stand as follows:—Senate, 18 Republicans to 4 Democrats; House, 31 Republicans and 25 Democrats. Many of the Republicans are classed as "liberal."

Returns from Illinois, where the election has been for members of a State Constitutional Convention, show that the Republicans will have a small majority in that body. In Chicago, a citizens' municipal ticket has been elected by over 10,000 majority.

Fires Last Night.

About half-past six o'clock last evening smoke was seen issuing from the building No. 118 North Third street, west side, above Arch, and before the alarm could be given the flames broke forth from the third story windows, lighting up the whole neighborhood. The firemen soon arrived at the scene, but owing to some unaccountable cause some fifteen minutes were allowed to elapse before any water was thrown upon the burning mass. In three minutes after the first stream had taken effect no flames were to be seen, but soon the whole neighborhood was befogged with smoke, almost stifling in its density. The firemen, thinking they had conquered, were about taking taking up their hose, when suddenly the fire broke out with increased force, and in a few moments had licked the roof. From that time until after 9 o'clock it burned stubbornly, despite the immense quantity of water that was thrown upon it. The building adjoining, No. 120, on the north, was filled with queensware in crates packed in straw, and combustibles of this nature were scattered throughout the whole building, which was threatened for some time, but through the active exertions of the firemen, they only reached the fifth story, which was entirely destroyed.

No. 118 was occupied in part by Messrs. Herzberg, Goodman & Co., importers and manufacturers' jobbers of white goods, hosiery, notions, etc., and John Bogert & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers. The former occupied the basement and first and second stories. Their stock on hand was valued at $35,000, upon which there are the following insurances, which will more than cover their loss:—Royal, $20,000; North America, $5000. Bogert & Co. had a large stock of leather on hand, besides a lot of manufactured goods. Their loss will not fall short of $15,000, partially covered by insurance.

No. 120 was occupied by Messrs. Gabel, Koller & Foelker, importers and dealers in china, glass, and queensware. They carried over $38,000 worth of stock, upon which there are insurances amounting in the aggregate to $25,000, $5000 of which is in the Manhattan, of New York. Their loss, however, will be trifling. The building is owned by a Mr. Tobias, whose loss will probably reach $2000, fully insured.

No. 118 is part of an estate of which Dilwyn Parrish is the trustee.

The building on the south, No. 116, is occupied by Messrs. Roberts & Phillips in the first, third, and fourth stories, dealers in carriage hardware; Philip Lewald, second story, dealer in notions; and Mr. Whiteman, fifth story, business not known. The roof of the building was badly scorched, and the remaining portions damaged by water.

The fire originated in the third story of No. 118, but the cause of it is not now known. Bogert & Co. were employing hands night and day, and they had just left to partake of their suppers when the fire occurred.

The fire companies had not yet left the scene, when an alarm was sounded from Ninth and Market streets, the cause of which was the discovery of smoke issuing from the third story of the building No. 1006 Market street. The floor was occupied by Klepp, Keyser & Schaeffer, looking-glass manufacturers. The fire, which was but trifling in its nature, originated in a pile of lumber about thirty feet distant from the stove, and looks as though it was caused by an incendiary.

R. S. Walton, dealer in hats and caps, occupied the lower stories, and his stock, valued at about $10,000, was totally destroyed, owing to the criminal carelessness of the firemen in flooding the place with water. Mr. Walton has but a single insurance upon his stock of $3500 in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the back part of the premises occupied by Wilman & Scattergood, candy manufacturers, on Market street, above Front. The loss was inconsiderable.

The Utilization of Blast Furnace Slag.

At the Cleveland Institute of Civil Engineers, Mr. Crossley has recently brought forward some interesting facts and suggestions with regard to the possible utilization of blast furnace slag. Mr. Crossley states that blast furnace slag is a compound containing an excess of lime; gray slag contains in 100 parts, and on an average—silica 38·25, alumina 22·19, lime 31·56, magnesia 4·14, protoxide of iron 1·09, manganese a trace, sulphide of calcium 2·95; but its composition is not uniform, and differs according to circumstances. Several things can be done with slag, though its chemical composition would lead us to imagine that it is almost valueless. It can be converted into paving stones, it can be used to obtain sulphate of alumina, aluminate of soda, and pure silica for the manufacture of porcelain. The author makes known a plan of his own in which the slag, after being pulverized, is treated with hydro-chloric acid, which gives the silica in a gelatinous form, whilst the alumina, lime, magnesia and iron are dissolved. The solution is evaporated to dryness, washed with water to dissolve the soluble salts, and the insoluble residue is treated with sulphuric acid, by which means sulphate of alumina is formed, the solution of which may be decanted off; the silica, after washing the water, is left in a pure state. The sulphate of alumina may either be evaporated to obtain the salt in a solid or dry state, or it may be directly used for the manufacture of alum. By this process they will give a product worth £3 per ton, and another worth £7 per ton. Every 100 tons of slag will yield 33 tons of pure silica and 147 tons of sulphate of alumina. In some districts certain of the rarer chemical substances are found in blast furnace slag, and might be extracted as by-products and sold to the dealers in chemical curiosities.—*The Scientific Review.*

GENERALITIES.

The Spanish Gunboats.

On Saturday five more of the Spanish gunboat fleet arrived from Mystic, and were moored at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, where they will receive their machinery and final equipment. The probability is that the question of their Governmental supervision will not be decided until after Congress meets, but the work on them is going on as if there was no obstacle in the way of their sailing as rapidly as each one is completed. It is said that the contractor, Mr. John Ericsson, in addition to these thirty vessels, is designing vessels for other foreign Governments, which probably will be constructed in the Navy Yards of their several countries. The naval tugs still continue their vigilant watch over the Spanish canoneras, and will do so for some time to come. The revenue cutters also keep a bright look out upon them.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Profits of Small Farming.

The San Jose *Patriot*, in quoting a paragraph from the *Bulletin*, attempts to ridicule the idea that a family may be supported from ten or twenty acres of land in California. The truth is, that ten or twenty acres of land, situated within a reasonable distance of San Francisco, is capable of bringing a larger income than many of the the hundred-acre farms in the State have done latterly. There is no limit to marketing. But in the single item of chickens and eggs twenty acres of land, if properly managed, would bring in a large sum of money. A man with twenty acres of land may keep four or five cows, several hogs, and chickens enough, by selling eggs, to bring $1000 per annum. A farmer might cultivate some green crops to feed his cattle, and purchase more or less grain for his stock, and make a fine business on twenty acres of land. We know a family which is handsomely supported across the bay on seven or eight acres of land. Butter and eggs, sold in San Francisco, are making them independent.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Strange Scene.

At the Leeds (Eng.) Amphitheatre, one night recently, Sims Reeves appeared in opera. During the performance a member of the stock company made bad work with a song, which so irritated Mr. Reeves that as the chorus singers were making their exit from the stage he struck out at one of them, hitting him on the shoulder and sending him spinning against a table. He also gave another man a lift with his foot as he was going off. All this the audience saw and were astonished. Two or three hisses were raised, whereupon the great tenor came forward, and, addressing the assembly, said:—"Of all the unseemly ruffians I ever met with these are the worst." Some of the audience appeared to agree with him, for there were plaudits after this speech. Among the chorus singers, however, there was great indignation, and the leader sent Mr. Reeves notice that unless an ample apology was made, legal proceedings would be instituted. Mr. Reeves made no reply.

Horace Imprecates.

Some years ago the Hon. Horace Greeley was seated at his desk in the old editorial room of the *Tribune*, at work as usual, but rather nervous and fidgety. To add to his distemper, the pipes which conveyed the waste water from the composing room and ran through the editorial room bursted, and the water ran along the ceiling and dropped directly upon Mr. Greeley's bald head. He hurriedly rang for the engineer, who, in consequence, found the venerable journalist in a most excited frame of mind, yet in the most ludicrous situation. The red-colored water streamed down his face and upon the manuscript before him.

"What in —— is the matter with those infernal pipes?" shouted Mr. Greeley.

"I guess they have bursted," answered the engineer, examining them; "but why didn't you move away from the desk when the water fell?"

"I——— the thing! *how could I when I was working?*"

Vote for Horace Greeley, the man who never suffers anything to interfere with any work which he has undertaken to do.—*N. Y. Sun of yesterday.*

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

What Changes Have Occurred.

How singular are the changes which time brings about! Thirty-five years ago Mr. Garrison was mobbed, his press destroyed, and his life was in danger. The persons who attacked him boasted loudly of their conduct, and for many years afterwards Mr. Garrison was a man held in little esteem by the general public, although he had always, for his unflinching bravery and his devotion to the oppressed, the respect and esteem of good men and women.

But now, at last, the cause he then almost alone defended has made such friends that one Anson Cooley thinks it a promising speculation to claim a reward from the public for having, as he asserts he did, rescued Mr. Garrison from the mob which sought to take his life.

It matters little whether he did or did not rescue Mr. Garrison; if he did, he did his duty as a citizen, and should be ashamed to make it the ground of begging appeals. But what encouragement for reformers is found in the fact that during Mr. Garrison's own life so great a change has come over public opinion that a man seeks popularity and money by asserting that he rescued the once despised abolitionist from death at the hands of a mob!

It should be added that Mr. Garrison denies that Cooley rescued him.—*N. Y. Post.*

Personalities.

—It was Haussmann's cousin who died.

—Widow Muhlbach is to marry a Berlin doctor.

—Carrie Moore is roller-skating in Indianapolis.

—Mr. Fawkner, the founder of the colony of Victoria, Australia, is dead.

—Professor Mantagazza looked steadily for sixteen hours through a microscope.

—Isabella and Sister Patrocino are to set up a twenty nun convent near Paris.

—Ex-Governor English is building the first iron front ever put up in New Haven.

—Eugenie had a curiosity about the battle field of Magenta on account of the color.

—Professor Newman addressed the Social Science Congress in favor of prohibition.

—John Stuart Mill has declined to represent the Scottish universities in Parliament.

—Josh Billings' lecture on "Boys, Boats, and Fishes," among other things, is promised.

—The Crown Prince of Prussia has arrived in Vienna, and is well received by the Emperor of Austria.

—Poor ex-King George, of Hanover, has been swindled out of five million guilders by persons in Vienna.

—The Catholic papers of France threaten to make startling revelations concerning Pere Hyacinthe.

—One Silvertooth aspires to be Speaker of the Kentucky House, on the ground, perhaps, that "speech is silver."

—Mrs. Emma Molloy, of the *South Bend Union*, read a funny poem at the Editorial Convention in Fort Wayne, Ind.

—A monument to John McIntire, founder of Zanesville, Ohio, is to be erected over his grave at a cost of $10,000.

—"Mme. Natator, the lady frog, who will perform some remarkable feats in an aquarium," is announced in England.

—The Sultan gave the Empress of the French, at the dinner in her honor, one dish composed entirely of the brains of ostriches.

—The new nickel coin of Jamaica represent Queen Victoria as of her actual age, and not, as on the English, as a very young girl.

—W. H. Smith, of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, has become Western Agent for the Associated Press, with headquarters at Cleveland.

—Daniel Pratt, Jr., G. A. T., writes the Providence *Journal*, apologizes for absence from the Labor Reform Convention in that city.

Scrapings.

—The San Francisco Sorosis number seventy-five.

—Harrisburg thinks of forming a fat man's association.

—The coal fields of Alabama cover an area of 1000 miles.

—The sweet potato crop of Virginia this year is enormous.

—Alabama shipped a million bushels of peaches last season.

—Apple-butter boilings are the country sport in Pennsylvania.

—New Hampshire will vote a State police up or down, November 9.

—A travelling menagerie in Pennsylvania has a "Cowawalpus" on exhibition.

—A New Hamphire man has raised full sized peanuts in his garden this season.

—Boston is to have a congress of all the one-hundred-mile pedestrians in the country.

—Washington contemplates adopting the Philadelphia method of numbering houses.

—The eliciting of that letter from Grant by Bonner is called a trick of Ledger-demain.

—Out of twenty-one suits for divorce at Davenport, Iowa, twenty have wives for plaintiffs.

—A novel feature of the Danville, Virginia, fair was a pistol-shooting match by young ladies.

—The loss of frozen apples in Michigan by the recent "cold snap" is estimated at 1,000,000.

—A telegraph line across the Hudson to be run exclusively by "Jersey lightning" is proposed.

—Speculators are buying up potatoes for from 25 to 40 cents per bushels in Vermont.

—A threshing machine took fire from friction near Winterset, Iowa, a few days ago, and was burnt up.

—A Western paper wants to know whether the chamber concerts of the Mendelssohn Quintette are s'norous.

—There are 207,000 names on the pension rolls at Washington, and over 100,000 applications still pending.

—At a soldiers' fair in Taunton a gold-mounted yard-stick is to be given to the most popular dry-goods clerk.

—A forlorn widow, now living near Syracuse, has as a parlor ornament the petrified corpse of her late lamented.

—Williamsport, in this State, has about twenty thousand inhabitants and about five miles of Nicolson pavement.

—At Lansing, Iowa, a club of thirty young men have vowed a solemn vow that no member shall marry any one except a widow.

FURNITURE.

CAUTION! BEWARE!

FURNITURE!

THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by these interested advisers. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 25 13t

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

FURNITURE.

J. LUTZ,

No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

I am selling off my entire stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

AT LOW RATES,

On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mth§

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6 34 | MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS.....4 53 | HIGH WATER.....2 39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Erin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 23
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 23
Paraguay	London	New York	Oct. 23
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Oct. 23
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Donau	Southampton	New York	Oct. 26
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 27
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Nov. 4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
India	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 6
Celia	New York	London	Nov. 6
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 9
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 4
Morro Castle	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Nov. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 6
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 6
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 10
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Mira, Dix, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Barbados, J. Mason & Co.
Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Fawn, Kelly, Charleston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr A. Terrill, Atwood, East Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, arrived yesterday from Charleston, reports:—At 2 P. M. on Tuesday, saw a light barque boating in the Capes of the Delaware; ship Tonawanda was at anchor at the Breakwater; below the Brandywine, barque Scud, from Malaga, and schr Georgie Deering; off Fourteen Feet Bank, ship Lancaster, from Liverpool, and barque Idolique, from Falmouth; off the Ledge, a barque, supposed to be the Sea Eagle; at Reedy Island, a deep barque, unknown; off Delaware City, three brigs, one foreign, names unknown.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Off the Buoy on the Middle, passed barque "Herno," of Yarmouth; off Deep Water Point, ships Lancaster and Tonawanda, and other vessels, as before reported.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Br. brig Startled Fawn, Flynn, 11 days from Halifax, N. S., with fish to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, 4 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Abbie H. Brown, Brown, 8 days from Provincetown, with fish to Crowell & Collins.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, from Savannah—Mr. R. Calur, Mrs. Colesbury and two children, Mrs. S. G. Thompson, J. F. Wells, Miss P. M. Seabrook, Captain D. Baker.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 3.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Melissa; New Era; T. L. Moore; Iowa; G. R. Barrett; and A. O. Buck, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Nov. 3.—The yacht Wanderer came to the Breakwater this evening.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Frigate Bird, Lippe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.

Ship Martha, Lowin, sailed from Antwerp 21st ult. for England.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 31st ult.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamtug Eleanor M. Cates, Cates, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 2d inst.

Barque Stateraad Brock, Nielason, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 22d ult.

Barque Omaha, Ballard, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 21st ult.

Barque Ægir, Wisner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.

Brig M. C. Comery, Comery, hence, at Boston 2d inst.

Brig Estelle, Delap, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 31st ult.

Brigs Hattie B., Daggett, hence for Boston, and Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 2d instant.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Gay, hence, at Portsmouth 30th ultimo.

Schr Arthur S. Simpson, Churn, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 1st inst.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, hence, at Portland 1st inst.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 31st ult.

Schr Willie Martin, Noyes, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 1st inst.

Schrs Annie E. Cranmer, Cranmer, and Ashland, Mitchell, hence, at Norfolk 31st ult.

Schr Eleanor T. Ray, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 31st ult.

Schrs George Leach, from Boston; Storm, Warwick, from Norwich; and B. Bradley, Lynch, from Hartford, all for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst.

Schr Lizzie, hence, at New London 1st inst.

Schr George Nevenger, Smith, at New Haven 1st inst. from Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Haven 1st inst.

Schr Lacy, Hurlbut, hence for Eastport, at Edgartown 30th ult.

Schr John Beatty, Price, hence, at Richmond 1st inst.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Henson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 1st inst.

Schrs Wm. M. Wilson, Brown; Henry Croskey, Potter; and Wm. H. Dennis, Lake, hence, at Providence, 1st inst.

Schr Anna E. Safford, Hanson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 31st ult.

Schrs E. H. Naylor, Naylor; John Slusman, Weaver; Sarah Watson, Smith; J. M. Vance, Burge; Isaac Rich, Crowell; and P. Wheaton, Wheaton, hence, at Boston 2d instant.

Schrs Hannah Blackman, Jones; Lady Ellen, Doughty; Essex, Nickerson; and Benjamin Strong Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Governor-General of Algeria has given notice that on and after the 1st day of September, 1869, a new light will be exhibited on Cape Rosa, in the province of Constantine, Algeria. The light will be a fixed white light, at an elevation of 418 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 12 miles. The illuminating apparatus is of the fourth order. The lighthouse is of stone, and stands in the centre of a rectangular building; and its position, as given, is in latitude 36 deg. 57 min. 27 sec. north, longitude 8 deg. 13 min. 52 sec. east of Greenwich.

The Austrian Government has given notice that, since the 1st day of July, 1869, a light has been shown from the head of the Grand Mole of the port of Curzola, Adriatic. The light is a fixed white light, 14 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 5 miles.

By order.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1869.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
26 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" nor to take even less than those reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices. J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuthtlm No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 11 2wfm3

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	37

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$34
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$80
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, November 4, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. EILDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 3§ No. 132 South Wharves.

FOR SALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,103,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

THE HOMICIDE CASES IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

One of the docks of the new Court House yesterday contained ten men, arraigned in nine different cases, for killing nine citizens of Philadelphia, and the Assistant District-Attorney announced that eighteen persons were now held for trial in homicide cases. This is an unusual spectacle in this locality. All the imputed crimes were perpetrated during the last few months, none of them dating back further than July, and most of them having been committed during September and October. Mr. Dwight announced that "one of the cases would be taken up out of order, because it was represented to be one of more than ordinary aggravation," and this statement, while it was entirely appropriate and necessary under the circumstances, indicates one of the reasons why murders of an inferior degree of criminality are becoming so frightfully common in this city. Experience has repeatedly demonstrated that the extreme penalty of the law is rarely enforced against murderers except those who are incapable of adducing any extenuating circumstances whatever to palilate their guilt. Homicide cases occur by scores, while there are but a few executions in any given year. Juriés are loth to convict for murder any prisoners whose villainy is not of the deepest dye, and Governors are slow to affix their signature to the death-warrant of convicts whose offenses are less heinous than those of Probst or Twitchell. If a plausible excuse can be given, if any allegation is made with an apparent show of truth that the murderer had suffered a real or imaginary wrong at the hands of his victim, or that the fatal blow was inflicted in the heat of passion, the prisoner has so many chances of escaping the extreme penalty of the law, that those who contemplate crimes of this description are no longer impressed with a wholesome dread of the gallows. Our present courts are so much overrun with business that many trials are necessarily postponed from time to time, and these continued postponements afford another important loophole of escape by the opportunities they afford for diminishing the force of damaging testimony. Yesterday a prisoner charged with larceny, who had obtained bail after his arrest and then fled from the city, but who was subsequently recaptured and arraigned, was acquitted because the chief witness for the Commonwealth had died during the nine months intervening between the perpetration of the crime and the day of trial. So in homicide cases of an inferior grade, delays are often fatal to the prosecution, and they add greatly to the chances of securing immunity from punishment. However ready our courts may be to do their full duty to the community, they cannot accomplish impossibilities. It is beyond their power to try promptly the innumerable criminal cases that are constantly arising, and to avoid delays in all instances. They cannot control the predisposition of juries to make too large an allowance for extenuating circumstances, and after they have finished their work it is beyond their province to prevent an injudicious exercise of the pardoning power, or to fix the period when a death-warrant shall be issued.

It is one of the most imperative duties of the State and municipal governments to protect life, and the most striking difference between barbarous and civilized communities is displayed in the contrast between the reckless brutality with which it is sacrificed in the former and the care displayed in preserving it in the latter. The frequency of homicides in our midst painfully indicates that there are defects in our system, which month after month and year after year grow more dangerous and alarming, and it behooves all who have at heart the general welfare to provide the most effective remedies and safeguards that can be devised. So far as the courts are concerned, no pains should be spared to insure the infliction of prompt and certain punishment to all who are clearly guilty. If too much business is imposed upon the present Judges, additional Judges should be appointed; and it has become a momentous question whether additional restrictions should not be thrown around the pardoning power.

Independent of the Courts, however, the people must look for protection to the police, and it is a crying shame that a body of men for whose maintenance they must pay a million of dollars, are organized without reference to their efficiency. The best body of police in the world will not entirely suppress crime, but an inferior, untrained, or partially vicious police force is necessarily incompetent to discharge the important duties intrusted to it. There is no better gauge for the security of property and safety of life in large modern cities than the efficiency of the police departments; and the unhappy municipalities which are bereft of the protection that only a first-rate force can give, from partisan motives, can justly impute to the authors of such injudicious and dangerous changes the frightful increase of crime which they necessarily produce. To diminish homicide cases we must have many reforms, but they must extend to the existing agencies for the repression of crime as well as those which provide for its punishment.

PRIZE MONEY.

To an ordinary observer it is exceedingly difficult to see why the navy, any more than the army, should be entitled to prize money for property captured or destroyed in warfare. During the Rebellion much dissatisfaction and heartburning were caused by this discrimination in favor of the naval branch of the military service, and the question was repeatedly asked what claim the navy had, in law and justice, to the enormous sums that were divided among the officers and men as a gratuity for performing their simple duty. As the law now stands, every person on the paymaster's roll of a naval vessel making a capture is entitled to one-half of whatever it will sell for in open market; or in event of a vessel of the enemy being destroyed in action, the value is assessed and divided in the same manner between the victors and the Government, subject to a large percentage, which goes to the admiral of the fleet, and to the claims of all vessels within signal distance to share equally in the prize. The Government devotes its portion of the prize money to the support of the naval hospitals and homes for disabled seamen, and the rest is divided among the officers and men in the proportion of their rates of pay.

This prize money system is an illustration of the conservative character of the naval service, and its disposition to cling to obsolete ideas. Of course such a valuable perquisite will not readily be given up, if the matter is left to the decision of naval men: but it is perfectly marvellous that no motion has been made by outside parties to have it abolished. It is true that, until the outbreak of the Rebellion, nothing has occurred since the war of 1812 to attract public attention to it, and it was therefore allowed to rest in peace. During the Rebellion, however, it was the source of constant trouble and dispute, and it was and is still of infinite annoyance to the Treasury Department, which has now on its hands unsettled claims amounting probably to millions of dollars.

Prize money, like many other of the customs that are cherished with fondest affection by true blue naval men, is a relic of the earliest ages of naval history, when bold rovers like Drake were looked upon as little better than legalized pirates. In this country it is a remnant of the privateering system, when love of plunder was even more an incentive to action than patriotism. The amenities of civilized warfare have long since prohibited armed forces on land from appropriating to their own use the property that may happen to fall into their hands, and by common consent officers and soldiers guilty of anything of the kind are esteemed as little better than thieves and robbers. Of course this does not refer to the destruction of property through the exigencies of warfare, or to its authorized appropriation for the relief of the necessities of an army by order of the general commanding.

The effect of the prize-money system during the Rebellion was that most of the vessels that did the hardest fighting and most service in defeating the enemy came off with little or nothing, while the light-armed boats, that cruised about on the open sea outside of the reach of shot and shell, secured the richest rewards. Many of these vessels were extremely lucky, capturing ship after ship laden with valuable goods, and every officer and man pocketing thousands of dollars. Not only did the army complain of this when vast stores of cotton and other valuables fell into their hands, to be appropriated entire by the Government, but the men of the navy who did the most fighting could not avoid feeling jealous of their more fortunate brethren who pocketed greenbacks instead of glory.

Exactly what constituted a prize has never yet been settled, and there is a suit now pending on behalf of Admiral Farragut's fleet for property captured on the Mississippi river at the time of the great victory at New Orleans. The Government claimed the whole of this, but Congress, at its last session, authorized the institution of a suit to test the matter. General Butler, who has charge of the case, has filed a bill of information in the District Court of the District of Columbia, praying judgment, etc., and the Government has been called upon to present its defense. This suit involves over a million of dollars, and we hope that the sailors will secure the money, which they certainly are entitled to if there is any virtue in the existing arrangement.

This, however, has nothing whatever to do with the principle of allowing the navy to claim prize money, which we are convinced is a wrong one. Admiral Porter is taking a great deal of credit to himself for the reforms he has introduced since he has been *de facto* Secretary, and much stress is laid upon the reduction of the expenses of the navy and the amount of money saved to the Government. Will he take the initiative in moving for an abolishment of the prize-money system? Now is the time, if ever, to move in the matter, as the reform can be effected without injury to the rights or prospects of any one; and we sincerely hope that Congress will at its next session take up the subject and give it a thorough investigation. It is because the prize-money system has never been investigated that it has been allowed to stand thus long, and an inquiry into the principle upon which it is based will certainly lead to its speedy discontinuance.

The officers and men, however, who assisted in making captures during the Rebellion are certainly entitled to the money allowed them under the existing laws, and to a speedy settlement of their claims by the Treasury Department. Much dissatisfaction has been caused by the slow, dilatory, and uncertain manner of doing business at the Fourth Auditor's Office, and the facilities afforded to claim agents have given just cause for complaint. Claims are sometimes settled in part, and no intimation given that there is a balance still due, and the person entitled to the money knows nothing about it unless it may happen to come to his ears by the merest accident. There are thousands of dollars now laying in the Treasury that will probably never be applied for, simply because the persons entitled to the money do not know that anything is due them. This is criminal bad management that deserves the severest condemnation, and if Secretary Boutwell can spare a little time from his more important duties of regulating the finances of the nation, he can bestow it with good effect in examining into the style in which some of his subordinates do business.

Just the Thing for Him.—The New York *World* thinks that the errors and defects of the last census may be avoided by entrusting the work next year to the superintendence of "an experienced statistician." This, the *World* thinks, will not be difficult, for "there are several in the country who could manage the matter ably and thoroughly." Principal among these is the gentleman who has attained such a wide-spread reputation as "the Arithmetic Man" of the *World*. If "an experienced statistician" is needed, surely here is one. This "Arithmetic Man" is a genius in his way. He has never studied Arithmetic, it is true; but he has accomplished such wonders in his ignorance that there is no telling what he could and would do if he had. The ordinary methods of dealing with figures he despises with his whole heart, and scorns all the rules which are laid down in the books. The so-called great mathematicians have often bothered themselves and amused the world by endeavoring to demonstrate that two and two, when put together, invariably and inevitably make four; but "the Arithmetic Man" has, with only a tithe of their tribulation, established the fact that two and two can be as readily twisted into seven, and that five times eight are one thousand and thirteen. If this man is entrusted with the management of the next census, we could expect to see the statistics of the country worked up into more curious and startling combinations than even Delmar himself is capable of. If any man in the world can "manage the matter ably and thoroughly," surely "the Arithmetic Man" of the *World* is the man.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in his speech at the opening of the Provincial Parliament yesterday, recommended that efforts be made to induce larger immigration into the Dominion. The wisdom of this advice requires no demonstration. Not only does the great tide of European emigration shun the shores of the Dominion, but even the people who are born upon its soil desert it for the land of greater promise which lies to the south.

President Grant does not care about a second term; in fact, he already begins to count the months which must elapse before he can get out of his present position, just as he used to do when a cadet at West Point. In other words, when General Grant leaves the Presidential Mansion, he will regard it as an "emancipation," just as the late Andrew Johnson did.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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READY MADE.

Warranted to

FIT WELL.

The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be

WELL AND SATISFACTORILY

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PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND

OVERCOAT,

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LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK

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THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

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The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual for sale. Price $1·50. 11 3t4p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

11 4 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DEGORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

POPULAR INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES on PHRENOLOGY, by J. L. CAPEN, splendidly illustrated by the Stereopticon, and closing with public examinations, N. E. corner NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, November 4, 5, 6, and 11.

Admission—First Lecture, 10 cents; others, 15 cents; course, 40 cents. Tickets at the office, No. 702 CHESNUT Street, or at the door. 11 3 2t*

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 4mrp

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

LAWYER,

CAMDEN, N. J.

Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 4w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26 3

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

MORNING GLORY. It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON, 10 6 1m4p Nos. 308 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street 9 4 6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf5

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 tl1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 723 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously resolved that the net earnings of the Bank for the preceding Six Months, amounting to $11,124 84, being 5½ per cent. on the Capital Stock, be passed, and that the said amount be placed to the *surplus* account of the Bank. S. MOODY, 11 4 tf Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, JR., 11 3 10t Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier. 11 2 3t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand. P. LAMB, Cashier. 11 2 3t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.

The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier. 11 2 3t

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, clear of all taxes, on demand. S. C. PALMER, 11 2 6t Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier. 11 2 6t

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier. 11 2 3t

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. O. YOUNG, Cashier. 11 2 3t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. 11 2 3t

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier. 11 2 6t

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier. 11 2 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier. 11 2 tuths3t

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu3m

CAUTION!

REMOVAL.

DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,

removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables: also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods. VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker, 10 30 1m No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

WINTER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN

Undershirts and Drawers.

Cartwright & Warner's Merino.
Cartwright & Warner's Scarlet Cashmeres.
Cartwright & Warner's Shetland.
All the best domestic makes.
Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 1 mths2mrp No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET.

MACE & TAYLOR'S

GREAT SENSATION COMBINATION,

COMMENCING MONDAY, November 8.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

JAMES MACE, retired Champion of England in his celebrated Statuesque Illustrations.

JAMES TAYLOR, the Great London Comique. 11 4 tf

CLOTHING.

WHAT SHOULD BE WORN,

AND WHAT SHOULD NOT.

Don't wear shabby clothes.
Don't wear poorly made clothes.
Don't wear badly fitting clothes.
Don't wear clothes of poor material.
Don't wear worn-out clothes.

YOU SHOULD WEAR, THIS SEASON,

The ROCKHILL & WILSON Beaver Overcoats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cheviot Coats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Broadcloth Dress Coats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Devonshire Sacks.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Harvard Coats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Oxford Coats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cassimere Waistcoats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Silk Waistcoats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Plaid Waistcoats.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Diagonal Pants.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Doeskin Pants.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Cassimere Pants.
The ROCKHILL & WILSON Devonshire Pants.

A vast assortment,
Of everything in this line,
Lower than anywhere else,

AT THE

Great Brown Hall

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

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WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET

One-price Clothing House,

NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m

PERRY & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FINE BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

WHITE ASTRACHAN CLOTH,
WHITE TUFTED ASTRACHAN,
WHITE CARACULLAS,
SCARLET CARACULLAS,
BLACK CARACULLAS,
BLACK VELVET CLOTH,
VELVET BEAVERS,

With a full line of VELVETEENS, Silk Finish, from $1 per yard to the finest goods imported.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Long and Square Broche Shawls.

A FRESH LINE JUST RECEIVED.

OPEN CENTRE BROCHE.
FILLED CENTRE BROCHE.
SCARLETS AND BLACKS.
STRIPE LONG BLANKET.
GAY PLAID BLANKET.
MEDIUM AND PLAIN STYLES.
LONG BLACK THIBET.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 13 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST OPENED

10,000 YARDS OF FANCY SILKS,

Bought of an importer retiring from business, at about HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

$1·50 FIGURED SILKS FOR $1.
8000 YARDS STRIPED SILKS AT $1·20, WORTH $2·25.
25-INCH FANCY SILKS AT $1·75, COST $3.
CORDED CHAMELEON SILKS AT $1·25, COST $2·25.

Great Bargains in Black Silks.

50 PIECES DRAP DE FRANCE, $2 to $7·50.

All Widths and Qualities of Lyons Cloaking Velvets, at Low Prices.

SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS, $2·50, $5, $7, $15.

WHITE, BROWN AND BLACK ASTRACHANS.

BLACK CARACULLAS, AT $2·50, $3·50.

SCARLET, WHITE AND BLUE CLOTHS.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

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INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection.

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN PRICES OF FINE GROCERIES.

We are now able to offer to our patrons and the public generally,

All Kinds of Fine Goods

FOR THE TABLE,

At Prices nearly as low as before the war.

White Almerie Grapes

In Beautiful Clusters,

AT

FIFTY CENTS PER POUND.

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

Their Immense Stock

OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ladies' Cloakings.

A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT OF

ASTRACHANS
ASTRACHANS
ASTRACHANS

AND

VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS.

10 14 3wrp

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OPENING

European Novelties,

Bridal Silver Wares,

Diamonds,

Choice Gems of Art,

10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

MINCED MEAT.

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

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MINCED MEAT.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. CORNER

FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN

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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s., No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FOR SALE, NO. 2006 CHESNUT Street, the first-class marble-front Dwelling, with Mansard roof; replete with every modern convenience. FOX & BURRAIT, No. 221 S. FIFTH Street. 10 2 5t*

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TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE IN Gibson's Building, No. 122 S. ELEVENTH Street. 11 3 6t*

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—TO RENT, A fine Stone Stable and large Yard, at No. 4301 WALNUT Street. 11 3 tuths3t*

HARRISBURG

THE GEARY-BREWSTER IMBROGLIO.

The Governor's Private Secretary—His Statement—Attorney-General F. C. Brewster's Statement—Opinion of General Hartranft.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 3, 1869.

It is conceded on all sides that further discussion of the Geary-Brewster affair can result in no possible benefit to any concerned, and yet there has been much left unsaid that should be said. As we look upon it, Governor Geary owes it to himself and the public to answer the charges made against him by the ex-Attorney-General, and which have been scattered far and near by the press and the tongue of gossip, the advice of those about him to the contrary notwithstanding. With this view of the matter, and actuated by a determination to present to the readers of THE TELEGRAPH such facts in regard to the matter as came into our possession, we waited upon his Excellency this morning, and had the misfortune to find him confined to his bed-room by a severe attack of swelling of the tonsils. When we announced ourself as one of THE TELEGRAPH'S staff, we naturally expected to receive a gentle admonition to "get up and dust," but our expectations were not realized, for despite the strong and not commendable language of the gentleman who did us the kindness to present our names, the Governor actually consented to see us, and in all probability would have done so had his expressed wish not been frustrated by the commands of his physician and the earnest advice of his wife. He excused himself, very properly, on the ground that it was painful for him to converse, and we left the Executive Mansion, and did the next best thing possible, by the seeing and hearing the Governor's Man Friday, who is also his Private Secretary. Seeing the Private Secretary of Governor Geary is no great thing to brag of; but hearing him is really tremendous, when we recollect the fact that the Private Secretary is, and has been for we can't say how many years, the shadow of the Governor. Certainly no man should know another—no two men should be better acquainted—than the Governor and his faithful friend an 1 follower. We state this, not because the Private Secretary desires it, for he begs to be kept out of the newspapers, but because, without it, the statement which the Secretary makes would probably be stripped of the weight that should cling to it, and our labor of love thus completely lost.

The Private Secretary is not what might be called a handsome man, that is, he can't be classed among the Appollos, but then he has such a suave winning way about him, that one really is drawn toward him without any other reason than that which has been known to bid a man put his fist under a ponderous trip hammer and have it smashed, or to fall off of every place where there may be a great likelihood of his being dashed to pieces. It is not certain, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, but it is reported that the Private Secretary has, and frequently does, take the helm and run the gallant old ship of state entirely alone and unaided, even by the Governor himself, and the most enjoyable part of it is, that the passengers have never been the wiser of it. Now it is not to be presumed that the Governor is not capable of doing all this himself, for everybody who knows anything knows that he has and can run the ship completely to his own satisfaction, if not to the satisfaction of everybody else; and there we leave the subject, to turn to that which the reader, by this time, has commenced to look for—we mean the interview. A word more, as a sort of introductory. The Private Secretary is as modest as he is important, and it will surprise nobody more than himself when he comes to learn that during one, two, or three hours' conversation with him, we were doing nothing more or less than subjecting him to the now most fashionable fashion of interviewing him. We are compelled to admit that it was not our intention to subject the gentleman to this interesting process, but our conversation was of such a nature that we feel in justice bound to print the most important parts of it. It was as follows:—

The Private Secretary's Statement.

He commenced by stating that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH was mistaken. Anybody who ever said Governor Geary was a liar was a miserable, cowardly, etc. etc., liar himself. He, the Secretary, had been with him twenty years, and never knew him to tell a lie! The interview, as we have before mentioned, lasted some hours, but the reader has an advantage over us, for what we received in that time he has in a few words.

Our next step was to find the new Attorney-General. Having been directed to the apartment set aside for the law business of the Commonwealth, we entered, and found the ever amiable Mr. Brewster at his desk, deep in the business of his office. Although a stranger to him, he greeted us cordially, and invited us to be seated. We opened the conversation by an inquiry as to how the gentleman liked the atmosphere of Harrisburg. We received for an answer that where a man's duty called him it was his place to make it as agreeable as possible. We next inquired concerning some matters that were to have come before the Governor to-day, and were assured that the Executive would be unable to attend to any business whatever, and therefore the case would have to be postponed. We now introduced ourselves as one of the grand army of interviewers, and asked the Attorney-General how he would like to submit himself to a couple of hours of that interesting process. He smilingly replied that, if his desires were ever so great, it would be impossible for him to gratify us, as it was necessary that he should visit the Governor immediately. The following conversation then ensued:—

Attorney-General F. C. Brewster's Statement.

Correspondent—Mr. Brewster, the letter of the ex-Attorney-General to the Governor is making a great deal of noise. What do you think of it?

Attorney-General—Well, sir, I do not know that I could enlighten you much on the subject.

Correspondent—But don't you think that the Governor owes it to himself to reply to the charges made by Mr. Brewster?

Attorney-General—I have advised him to pay no attention to the matter; although, as you say, there are some things to be explained.

Correspondent—Of course, there are two sides to almost all questions, and thus far the statements of Mr. Brewster remain unanswered and uncontradicted.

Attorney-General—Well, I believe that the gentlemen who made the statements were mistaken.

Correspondent—What do you think of Mr. Covode's letter?

Attorney-General—Well, I presume that Mr. Covode was aware of the strong influences being brought to bear on the Governor, and acting on the knowledge that the Governor felt that the Attorney-General was weakening him, wrote the letter.

Correspondent—Don't you think that the Governor authorized the use of his name?

Attorney-General—I certainly cannot tell how it came about, but I scarcely think that the Governor, in the face of an exciting campaign, would resort to such a mode of procedure, no matter what he might have felt in regard to the matter.

Correspondent—The worst feature about the matter is that, as the people now understand it, the Governor professed the warmest friendship for Mr. Brewster, at the very time he was desiring his removal from office.

Attorney-General—Well, sir, I presume that a Governor has a right to change his lawyer, just the same as he would change his doctor.

Correspondent—Yes, but the Governor had no occasion to profess warm friendship when he wished the Attorney-General to clear out.

Attorney-General—I see no good reason why a man should not profess friendship, simply because he desires to change his lawyer. The change from one lawyer to another does not necessitate a bitterness of feeling.

Correspondent—Yes; but why, if Mr. Brewster's letter be true, did the Governor refuse the resignation of the Attorney-General when it was offered him, and avow that Mr. Brewster should not leave him?

Attorney-General—Well, I suppose that this could all be explained very satisfactorily to all concerned, but you newspaper people have such a fashion of feeding the reading public that there is nothing short of a murder or an assassination suits you any more or contents the people.

Correspondent—That may be very true, sir, but we chronicle events as they occur, and if no murders take place, why we are compelled by force of circumstances to be satisfied.

Attorney-General—Yes, but you make such little sparks bring forth such a large flame.

We had been walking along the street during the greater part of this conversation, and, finding that it (the conversation) was likely to assume a rather wide scope, we bid the Attorney-General good morning and went on our way.

In the afternoon, again having business at the Capitol, we paid a short visit to the Attorney-General, and found him situated the same as we had found him in the morning.

The conversation opened immediately.

Correspondent—Some people are making a great talk about the appointment of the new Assistant Attorney-General.

Attorney-General—I do not know much about him, although I find him a most excellent lawyer for one of his years. He comes to me most highly recommended. Why, I am being picked to pieces by the newspapers all over the country. Some of them would strip me of what, for the sake of my children, I hold most dear—my good name; they call me a corrupt judge because I decided against Mr. Sheppard. Now no man thinks more highly of Mr. Sheppard than I do. He is a noble, upright gentleman, and I would gladly welcome him back to his position as District Attorney. They have pitched into my arithmetic, and say I can't count; well, perhaps I did make a mistake in not allowing Mr. Sheppard the naturalized vote, but I thought I was right, and my colleagues felt so too. Why, they go further than that; just now they are picking my Latin to pieces, and say I am not up in the classics. Well, perhaps that is my most vulnerable point.

After a few other remarks on minor topics, and giving our name and address, we took our leave, fully impressed with the idea that, whatever else can be said in regard to the new Attorney-General, one thing is certain, and that is, that no man can accuse him of a want of gentility.

Our next visit was to General Hartranft. With that cordiality for which the Auditor-General is noted, we were welcomed to his apartments, and after changing the salutations of the day, we asked for an expression of opinion on the Geary-Brewster affair. We received the following characteristic reply:—

"This is none of my fight, and therefore I have no opinion to express."

The subject turned to loans and taxes, and we soon after withdrew.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1869.

"References Exchanged."

Some idea of the accommodations, in the way of board and lodging, to be obtained in this city of New York, may perhaps be discovered among the following siftings which I have made from a batch of letters on the subject lying before me. A few days ago, under the instigation of the evil one, and with no desire whatever to change the quarters in which I have ensconced myself for the winter, I put an advertisement in the *Herald*, worded something in this fashion:—

BOARD WANTED—For gentleman and wife, in good locality, below Thirtieth street, with first-class accommodations. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and details, Ali Baba, Box —, P. O.

The next day I was in the receipt of seventy-three letters, written in all varieties of grammar, rhetoric, and punctuation, and suited to the humblest capacity. Different as these letters were in everything else, the majority of them agreed in this, that the rooms and board offered by the writers were perfectly unexceptionable in every respect, and that they belonged to a private family who were receiving boarders for the first time. I might also add that each of the localities was accessible to cars and stages, and that the best of references were given and required.

If these things be so, why are Smith, Jones, and Robinson and their wives discontented, grouping around month after month, from place to place, and grimly arguing that no such thing as solid comfort is purchasable at moderate prices in the great boarding-house named New York? Why does Mrs. Sally Manger discover that "home comforts" mean an endless course of cold ham three times a day, and that the "socialities of a private family" are synonymous with the united smell of salt mackerel and Irish stew? Why, when one half of New York has moderate expectations and a disposition to be accommodated, and the other half devotes its life to furnishing luxurious homes at moderate terms, and advertising them—why should the right people be continually getting into the wrong houses? The old rule tells us that where one party is anxious to please and the other anxious to be pleased, mutual satisfaction would be the result. But the rule does not seem to hold good in regard to advertisers and advertisees, particularly when the parties are seeking board and boarders.

Of these seventy answers, the average terms demanded are $35 per week. A few parties in West Twenty-seventh and West Twenty-ninth streets ask $20, including fire and gas, but this is so cheap that unless one has been singularly uncomfortable at home, he will not be sanguine of finding many home comforts at these terms. A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, on Union Square, for $60 per week, looks more promising; and Union Square is a large, open, healthy spot. Equal accommodations are offered in Irving Place, in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music and Steinway Hall, for $40 per week. Another party, writing in delicate Italian hand, gives the assurance that she offers a "genuine refined home," with "English and German cooking," the "best the market affords," and "no signs of a boarding-house anywhere," for $50 per week. At this number on Fourth avenue a fine room can be obtained, with hot and cold water, fire and gas, and the inevitable "home comforts," at $35 per week. The lessee of this house in West Twenty-second street refuses to commit herself by mentioning any terms, but says that the terms are "reasonable to a desirable party." From the next note all the information I receive is compressed into the following line:—"In answer to your advertisement please call at number —, East Twenty-seventh street." A lady, evidently an old maid, residing in West Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue, writes that she has some *back* parlors to let, which, she seductively adds, will "save exposure." Charming modesty! A boarding-house keeper in St. Mark's Place states that her terms are "low," and avoids all other statements; another one, opposite Gramercy Park, begs to explain that her terms cannot be stated unless she knows what is required. Mrs. W., writing from West Twenty-fourth street, says that her price, for two, is $40 per week, "which is very low for the accommodations." An English widow, who has a brownstone front in Winthrop Place, concludes her note thus:—"Best of references given. Likewise a third-story back room." Another widow, in West Fourteenth street, says, as a very decided recommendation, that she has "a very large parlor, with only six persons in the house, at thirty dollars." And in West Twenty-eighth street, two quietly disposed individuals (as a man and his wife usually are!) can have board and home comforts and a first-rate table at $25 per week, apiece.

You will therefore see that pleasant board in Gotham is not an impossibility, provided you have the $50 per week, with the surplus necessary for clothing, amusements, carriage-hire, doctors, nurses, babies, a pew in a fashionable church, and other incidentals.

The Vanderbilt Statue.

The unveiling of the famous Vanderbilt statue, which has been erected at a cost of half a million dollars, will take place next Wednesday. An extensive feed will celebrate the event, at which all the professional diners-out and hungry Bohemians in New York will assist. I don't care much about seeing the statue unveiled, but I own I should like to see those plates go up and that champagne gobbled to the health of the noble, the high-minded, the disinterested, the generous, the patriotic Vanderbilt. I should like to see that, if it did not necessitate my being present at it!

The Fire-Girt Scorpion.

Byron has some intensely poetic imagery in regard to the scorpion girt with fire, to which he compares a mind that broods o'er guilty woes; but the unrelenting course which Mr. Dana has pursued towards Horace Greeley might furnish him, were he living, with a better example both of the one and the other. He has all the bitterness of the disappointed and the desperate man, and stings himself in the blind fury with which he pours forth his venom upon other people. His hatred has no magnanimity about it, and I have heard many men, not distinguished for superhuman nobility of disposition, express disgust at the paltry personalities in which, alone, his enmity can find gratification. A candid, outspoken hater is infinitely preferable to the cunning eulogist, whose smooth sarcasms are full of oil—oil of vitriol.

The Women.

The Sorosis, the Women's Suffrage Association, and the Women's Council are all keeping quiet just at present. Their leading spirits are absent, and the deserted associations need some of these chieftainesses' fire. It is said that Miss Anthony has lectured herself quite ill, but I presume it would be wrong to name the disease St. Anthony's Fire. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in Ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.—Crippen & Maddock, dealers and importers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third street, respectfully call the attention of families to the following attractions, which they have just received, viz.:—Extra fine *Goshen Butter*, in small tubs, put up for family use; new Bethlehem Buckwheat; extra Family Flour, made from the finest quality of white wheat; new crop *Oolong Teas*, extra fine, at reduced prices; *English Breakfast Tea*, rich and delicate flavor; Maryland Hams, of superior quality; sugar-cured Dried Beef; Winslow's Green Corn; Buck's celebrated Tomatoes; Robbin's extra large white fresh Peaches; Mercier's French Green Peas and Mushrooms; Lemarchand & Guilloux Sardines; *Queen Olives*, large and solid, very choice; *Olive Oils*, of all the favorite brands known in the United States; a fine variety of Cheese; Pickles, English and French Sauces; Mustards; *White Almeria Grapes*, etc., etc., all of which will be sold at the lowest rates, and warranted in quality as represented, by Crippen & Maddock, dealers and importers in Fine Groceries, No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

THE GHOST OF KING SOLOMON, if the Spiritualists could raise it, would admit that there is something "new under the sun." PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is thoroughly original. There has been nothing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless fluid in existence that will restore the natural color to grey hair, without discoloring the skin.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILSON'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, No. 108 Court street, Boston.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A LARGE INVOICE OF BLANKETS.—Now that winter is setting in rapidly, is the time for our citizens to lay in that which will keep them warm and comfortable during the many cold nights intervening between this time and April. Milliken, of No. 1128 Chesnut street, has on hand a large line of blankets of the best make, which he is offering at the lowest possible price. He has been in business for a number of years, during which he has maintained a high reputation, and this is a sufficient guarantee that all will be treated fairly. His representation can be relied upon.

LATEST STYLES.—

FUR BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BLUE AND BLACK.
CHINCHILLA. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BLUE, BROWN, BLACK.
CARR'S FINISHED MELTONS. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BROWN, DRAB, SLATE.
ASTRACHAN. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
BROWN AND BLACK.
CZARINE BEAVER. ENGLISH PALETOTS.
DAHLIA, BLUE, BROWN, AND BLACK.

READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER, AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—In our travels through the city of Philadelphia in search of news for the readers of THE TELEGRAPH, we are compelled to notice the improvements in the way of new buildings, etc. A recent tramp out Market street displayed to our view the handsome new quarters of our friend M. Marshall, at the corner of Thirteenth. It is always a gratifying duty for us to chronicle the erection of buildings intended for trade and commerce. Among this class of improvements, the new store occupied by M. Marshall, northwest corner of Thirteenth and Market streets, holds a prominent position. The building fronts on Market street thirty-five feet, and on Thirteenth street, constituting one of the most attractive business edifices in Philadelphia. Mr. Marshall has occupied this well known stand during ten years, and has established a first-class trade. His substantial prosperity has been secured by an attentive study of the requirements of his numerous customers, and by an undeviating system of fair dealing. The qualities of every article sold by Mr. Marshall are just as represented, and his prices are uniformly low. If you wish a prescription rightly put together, or a wholesale order filled with promptness, this looks to us as *the* place and Mr. Marshall *the* man to do it. Occupying, as he does, two fronts on Market street, he has large facilities for carrying on the drug business in all its branches. Besides the dispensing of fine drugs, we notice that he intends, in connection with that branch, to deal in window-glass both of French and American manufacture, together with paints, oils, and varnishes.

We wish Mr. Marshall great success in business, and hope that he may receive unlimited patronage.

20 PER CENT.
saved in
MONEY,
20 PER CENT.
gained in
COMFORT,
20 PER CENT.
added to
APPEARANCE,
by every one who buys his
CLOTHING
AT
GREAT OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The sales at Oak Hall were never so large as they are to-day, and the prices never so low. New customers are daily making the acquaintance of the house, and you should be one of them.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ABEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 131 S. Seventh street.

MARRIED.

MIHLBAUER—MIGEOD.—On Monday, November 1, 1869, by Rev. Father Loenekamp, of St. Peter's, Mr. CHRISTIAN MIHLBAUER to Miss AMELIA M. MIGEOD, both of Philadelphia.

ROWAND—MORRIS.—On Tuesday evening, November 2, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 1315 Jumata street, by Rev. A. Culver, Mr. SAMUEL W. ROWAND to Miss LIZZIE C. MORRIS, all of this city.

DIED.

CANBY.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM H. CANBY, aged 28 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to take place from the residence of his parents, Samuel T. and Julietta Canby, No. 1901 Green street, on Sixth-day (Friday), the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

DODSON.—On Wednesday morning, November 3, at Beverly, WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, son of William A. and Annie P. Dodson, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Beverly, N. J., on Friday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

McCRACKEN.—On the 2d instant, JOHN McCRACKEN, aged 45 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Montgomery Lodge, No. 76, A. F. A.; the W. G. Lodge of Pennsylvania, and R. W. G. Lodge of the United States; also Mt. Carmel Encampment, No. 1, A. P. A.; the officers and Trustees of the A. P. Hall Association of Kensington; also Kensington Lodge, No. 55, K. of P., and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1723 Howard street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

RUDOLPH.—On the 2d instant, ELIZABETH RUDOLPH, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 852 Almond street, above Norris, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Zion, Lower Darby.

SHAIN.—On Wednesday, the 3d instant, BENJAMIN M. SHAIN, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 236 N. Twentieth street, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

FLORIDA ORANGES,
Received Direct for our own Special
TRADE,
FOR SALE BY
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,
11 4 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1928 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
8 4 thsturp$ E. S. EARLEY

DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
Laces, Linens,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
STORE TO RENT
AND
Fixtures for Sale.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
10 23 stuth7trp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.
Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct.
Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Laces.
Pointe Applique Laces.
Valencienne Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of
DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuth$

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
No. 139 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET.
DRESS GOODS
AT
LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE THE WAR.
We will offer on Monday, November 1,
10 CASES OF DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING CLAN STRIPES, DOUBLE WIDTH;
PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE WIDTH;
HEAVY CHENE POPLINS, FANCY FRENCH POPLINS, ETC. ETC.,
AT 37½ CENTS, WORTH FROM 75 CENTS TO $1'00.

DRY GOODS.
BLANKETS.
The Largest Stock in Philadelphia at the Lowest Prices.
We buy our Blankets of first hands, for cash down; we invite storekeepers to compare ours with jobbers' prices; we invite hotel keepers and heads of families to compare our prices with other stores.
We are selling common White Blankets for $2 per pair.
We are selling good White Bed Blankets for $3 per pair.
We are selling $5'50 Blankets for $4.
We are selling $7'50 Blankets for $5'50.
We are selling all the finest Blankets at great reductions.
SOILED BLANKETS.
We have about 50 pairs of soiled Blankets at $3'50, $4, $5, $7, $8, and $9 per pair.
These Soiled Blankets are separate from our other Blanket stock, and are sold regardless of their original cost.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
Below Eleventh street.
NEW STYLE STRIPED, HAND-LOOM, GRASS-BLEACH, TULLE LINENS, ONLY 50 CENTS PER YARD. A BARGAIN.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
Below Eleventh.
GOOD CALICOES FOR COMFORTABLES,
At 6¼ cents; better 8 cents. Merrimack Calicoes of 40 different styles, at 12½ cents.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET.
FLANNELS OF EVERY MAKE,
AT LOWEST PRICES, AT
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL'S,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
Below Eleventh.
COMFORTABLES,
Filled with fine white Wool.
Comfortables, filled with fine white Cotton. Comfortables, of good quality, sweet, clean, and very heavy, for $2 each.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1017 MARKET STREET,
11 1 mth2t$ Below Eleventh.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.
We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and
"Centrally Located,"
(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),
Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS,
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1539 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 16 1mrp

DRY GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

LYONS BLACK SILK
VELVETS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

MERINO GOODS AND HOSIERY.
105. Our New Price List. 105.
H. A. FLEISHER & CO.,
No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street, East Side,
MERINO GOODS.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, at 80c., $1, $1'10, $1'15, and $1'25, splendid quality.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, regular made, $1'35 and upwards, superb English fabric.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, $1, $1'25, and upwards, excellent quality.
Misses' Merino Vests, 30, 32, 35, 38, and 40c., very cheap.
Misses' Merino Vests, full, regular made, all sizes, 50c., a bargain.
Misses' Merino Drawers, all prices.
Merino Suits for Boys and Misses.
Boys' Merino Vests, 75, 85, and 90c., very good quality.
Boys' Merino Vests, regular made, $1, $1'05, $1'10, exceedingly low, very fine English fabric.
Men's Merino Shirts, 95c., $1, and upwards; also, the celebrated Enfield make, all sizes, $1'25, together with CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NORFOLK and NEW BRUNSWICK, and other celebrated makes in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
Ladies' Hose, splendid quality, 25c.
Ladies' Hose, full, regular made, 35, 45 and 50c., very fine and heavy.
Best Iron Frame, full, regular, 40c., selling everywhere for 45c.
Misses' full, regular made, 22, 25, 28, and 30c., very fine and heavy, and not regular, 18, 20, 25c., and upwards.
MEN'S EXTRA ENGLISH SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 31c., SELLING EVERYWHERE FOR 37½c.; STILL BETTER, 37½ and 40c.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' extra length; also, a splendid assortment of Ladies' FLEECED, WOOLLEN, MERINO, and FANCY STOCKINGS.
A large and handsome assortment of Gloves, Linen Handkerchiefs, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and 25c.
H. A. FLEISHER & CO.'S,
No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street,
10 21 thstu5p Three doors above Arch, east side.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Dr. Dall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Endowed Charities.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is in the minds of many persons, and of nearly all philanthropists, a strong desire that what they do in the nature of good works shall be permanent and stable in its kind, so that it may endure after they are dead and be remembered in their favor for all time to come. In the lists of benefactors which so often adorn the walls of our old churches, it is almost touching to read how "John So-and-so hath left so much to be distributed in doles to the poor of the parish forever;" how so many "needy men and women are, under the will of Thomas So-and-so, to receive on a certain day in the year coals, bread, etc., forever." In old testaments and benefactions to colleges or schools the same spirit is visible, the same phrase constantly occurs, forever. The founder's kin, or sometimes those of the same name, or boys from a certain county or parish, are to have the preference "for ever;" in the case of a hospital a new ward or wing is to receive the name of the benefactor, so that his memory may endure "for ever." The motive for this is often of a very mixed nature. It is commonly a combination of selfishness, pride, benevolence, love of God, fear of the devil, the wish to be remembered as a good man, and a strenuous desire to legislate for posterity and to exercise power even after death. *Esto perpetua.* But in these days we legislate for time, not for eternity. In the present state of things, the wisdom of devising this kind of benefactions is something more than doubtful. It is a method which, from various causes, has ceased to answer any good purpose; it seems sagacious and prudent, while in reality it is short-sighted in the extreme; and the conviction is gradually forcing itself on all who reflect much that it is vain to attempt definite legislation for posterity, since it is certain that posterity will refuse to be legislated for except according to its own necessities and requirements as they arise. The progress of science, the rapidity with which information is obtained and digested, and the habit of organized combination, are three forces which act in the same direction. And the result is that old theories and institutions are tried and sifted, and, if found to be harmful, unsuitable, or unworkable, the verdict is given; they are forthwith scattered, broken up, and the funds transferred to other hands for different purposes. And, according to Mr. Mill, there is not a more accurate test of the progress of civilization than the progress of the power of co-operation. In old times a man would build his castle in a fashion which would last for hundreds of years. In these days no one does so, for he knows that his son or his son's wife may not like it, and that he will pull it down, send for a London contractor, and build one according to his fancy. To give one or two illustrations of what we mean. Our endowed schools have been tried, and so far as regards their *raison d'etre* they have been found wanting. The same with our universities. Most of these were founded by benefactors who have derived thence a long lease of glory, but it has been apparent to the nation that a change is imperative, and all the special benefits, reservations, and preferences which have heretofore existed are doomed to extinction. With national institutions the same. Take the Irish Church Establishment or Greenwich Hospital as examples. The vast hospitals which have been established in London, Paris, and elsewhere for the gratuitous relief and treatment of disease, and for the promotion of medical science, have been, are still, a source of honest pride. These institutions have vied with each other in importance and excellent management; they were, in fact, a testimony to the progress, humanity, and civilization of nations. Recent investigations have discovered evils lying at the very root of the system, the existence of which were unsuspected, but the magnitude and extent of which can hardly be regarded too seriously.

If further research proves the statements made by Sir J. Simpson to be correct, it points to a great revolution which will most certainly have to be carried out in our hospital system, and it will embrace nothing less than the destruction or abandonment of all our large hospitals, and the superseding of them by cottage hospitals, temporary infirmaries, dispensary treatment, and the medical treatment of the sick poor at their own homes. The schools of surgery and medicine will be obliged to adapt themselves in some way or other to the change. It is not our intention to dwell on this matter. We only adduce it as an illustration of what we mean when we say that progress is so rapid and changes come so fast that it is clearly inexpedient that money bequeathed for charitable purposes should be restricted to any one method or purpose beyond the life of the donor and one generation beyond. It is a curious fact that even when a benefactor leaves his money in general terms for the benefit of a hospital, asylum, or school, the governors and managers almost invariably hasten to do what he has left undone, and to tie up the money or invest it at three per cent., so as to add to the permanent income of the institution rather than extend its present usefulness. Now in this we think the governors may take a mistaken view of their office, as well as of the best interests of their charge. It is their duty not to save but to spend; not to exceed their income on the one hand, not to hold it on the other. The result of their method is to render the institution more or less independent of public opinion and support, a condition always detrimental to good management and real progress. Of the many charities now doomed to extinction which would have been better done away with long since, not one would be in existence at this moment had they depended on public sympathy and aid, except on condition of a thorough and satisfactory reform. We do not, of course, advocate the hand-to-mouth system for every-day households, but, as things are, the most healthy and natural condition for a public charity is to be absolutely dependent on the recognition of its usefulness and merit. We remember the case of a hospital in the north of England which supplied a very creditable school of medicine for students. But there was a rule that all donations of, we believe, upwards of £20 should be not spent, but invested; and when the act was passed requiring one hundred beds as the minimum for a hospital school of medicine, the annual subscriptions and gifts of £20 did not suffice for the purpose. So the school was given up, and yet meanwhile from time to time hundreds of pounds were bequeathed to this same institution, and were, according to rule and precedent, carefully invested on mortgage or in the funds. Now this is in reality the way to create abuses of a permanent kind, the end of which, according to the present tendency of thought, it is not difficult to foresee. They will be dealt with by Parliament, and the money will be either confiscated, or the system will be reformed and placed under the control of the State. It is not desirable for any charity of this description to keep more than a year or two years' income in hand, to be regarded as a reserve fund against an accidental monetary depression. If the asylum, hospital, or school is established for a purpose not originally good, but adapted to the wants of the present day, and if it is managed properly and on just and liberal principles, it will always receive a correspondingly ample support. If it does not answer this description, the sooner it comes to an end the better for all parties. If £1000 is left to an orphanage, it is wiser to admit at once as many children as that sum will provide for and educate than to invest it and add one more to the sum total of orphans.

If £1000 is bequeathed to some hospital, it is better to fit up as many more beds as the money will pay for within the year, provided there are patients ready to occupy them, than to buy a field and with the rent paid for it support one solitary bed in addition. The conviction is already widely entertained that all charity, as such, is a mistake; we will not undertake to decide this question at present, but at any rate it is an error to make it fixed, rigid, and perpetual in its nature. It has been said that by a beneficent law of Providence every theatre is doomed to be burned down once in seventy years, and it may be that our endowed charities would do their work better if their lease of life were shortened. If the change we have referred to becomes inevitable, the governors of hospitals may adopt the epitaph which, slightly altered, we suggest for their consideration:—

What we spent that we had,
What we gave that we have,
What we saved that we've lost.

Russian Proverbs.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes as follows:—

Moscow, June 21, 1869.—The Scotch and the Spaniards have hitherto divided the credit of possessing the largest store of proverbial wisdom; but were the literature of Russia more widely known, she might prove a formidable rival either to the land of oatmeal or to that of oranges. We have often regretted that none of the great native authors should ever have thought it worth their while to make a systematic collection of the pithy sayings which are so familiar in the mouths of their countrymen; but, fortunately, the writings of Gogol, who excelled all his contemporaries as much in knowledge of national life and manners as in humor and imagination, form almost as comprehensive a dictionary of Russian proverbs as Cervantes' great work of those of Spain. A large proportion of those maxims are couched in rhyming couplets, in order, doubtless, to engrave them more easily and indelibly on the popular memory; but their pointed terseness, their quaint, homely vigor, and dry Sancho Panza satire, scarcely need the aid of rhyme to recommend them. They are, indeed, more fully than words can express, the faithful mirror of the shrewd, simple, dogged, humorous Russian mind, ever veiling its natural keenness under a mask of habitual and impenetrable stolidity.

The Western reader would doubtless be surprised to find how many old friends have taken rank, either by coincidence or by actual borrowing, among the popular maxims of our Eastern brethren. "Strike the iron while it is hot," "All is not gold that glitters," "Fair and softly goes far," "As a man sows, so will he reap," and many more such, are recognizable at a glance; but besides these unmistakable importations, there are numerous others so slightly disguised as to be known at a glance. No connoisseur in proverbs could remain long in doubt about the identity of the following saws:—"Mind is good, but two are better;" "Every fox praises his own tail;" "Stretch your feet according to the length of your robe;" "One cannot make a priest out of an unlearned man;" "Go after two wolves, and you will not catch even one;" "A good beginning is half the work," etc.

Among a race so proverbially shrewd and saving as the Russians, there is, as may be imagined, no lack of maxims recommending prudence and economy, from which it is well worth while to select a few examples. "Measure seven times and cut once" might be written above the doorway of every tradesman at the Nijni Fair, and would almost seem to have been suggested by the celebrated Irish peddler, famous for giving short measure, who, when asked the price of a yard of ribbon, replied—"Well, yer honner, that depinds upon the *length* of the yard." "Do not go into the water without inquiring for the ford," is a picturesque version of our "Look before you leap," calculated to be sufficiently popular in this land of sudden thaws and violent freshets. "Trust in God, but not stumble yourself," admirably exemplifies that extraordinary mixture of simple piety and hard-headed shrewdness which forms the basis of the Muscovite character. A more unmixed devotion is expressed by another proverb very popular among the peasantry:—"With God, even across the sea; without Him, not even to the threshold." "The half-kopeck saves the rouble" will easily be recognized as the kinsman of our familiar saying, "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." There is much truth in the following:—"To trade without sense is only throwing money away;" but it is unhappily supplemented by the "wicked wisdom" of a companion maxim, which expresses with incomparable frankness and simplicity the first and great commandment of Russian traffic:—"Without cheating, no trading!" There is a similar flavor of sly attention to the main chance in another very favorite saying:—"Money is not God, but it shows great mercy!" Any native diplomatist might appropriately quote—"The deeper you hide a thing the sooner you find it," which appears to be the great fundamental rule of conduct with a race whose invariable habit it is to mask their real purpose, and who (as one of their greatest writers caustically remarked in his last work) "always introduce casually, at the end of a conversation, as a thing of no moment whatever, the very matter which is the sole object of their visit."

Some of the most characteristic and picturesque of Russian proverbs are to be found among the rhyming saws above referred to, the jingle of which is naturally calculated to please the simple taste of an unlettered peasantry. The popular saying, "Truth is severe, but to God 'tis dear," is, we suspect, more quoted than followed by the bargain-loving children of the Czar; but it is precisely the kind of maxim which looks well at the head of a chapter or in the peroration of a moral treatise, where it accordingly figures very frequently. "They who wear wide sleeves, in their heart are thieves," is a bitter and not wholly unmerited hit at the provincial clergy, recently quoted in grim irony by the members of the Celibate Brotherhood of Morshansk, when questioned upon their religious opinions by the judges who tried them. We may further notice, "When life is not bright, death does not fright," "A tongue that is pert is its own sure hurt," "Speak out with might when your cause is right," and, quaintest of all, "If God don't forsake us, the pigs will not take us," which has been the "Nil desperandum" of many a Muscovite Teucer in his extremest need.

It is somewhat remarkable that no country possesses a larger store of maxims inculcating honesty and fair play than crafty, sharp-dealing Russia. A few examples are well worth selecting. Conscientiousness in trade is recommended by "Pledge not thy word rashly, but hold to it when pledged," "A debt is adorned by payment," "Roguery is the last of trades," "Sell your goods profitably, but do not fleece your customers," and many others of the same kind—rules, it is to be feared, honored more frequently in the breach than in the observance. Of a similar character are "An honest man is worth more than a stone wall," "All things pass, but truth remains," "Him who lives by guile will God slay," "Never take the crooked path while you can see a straight one." "Dig not a pit for others, let thou fall therein thyself." The proverb attributed to the monk Sylvester, "Fear not the threats of the great, but rather the tears of the poor," is a very noble one, and would have made an appropriate text for an oration of Burke or a sermon by Latimer. There is not a little sly humor in "A good name lies in the meadow, but a bad name runs along the road"—a maxim which would have sounded well in the mouth of an old reprobate of our acquaintance in one of the Western counties of England, who walked erect under a load of obloquy that might have crushed Atlas, and who once observed to us, in allusion to his own evil celebrity, "Ye see, zur, a bad karacter be a deal better nor a good karacter; for a good karacter takes a power o' maintainin'; but a bad karacter, he maintains hissel'!"

The satirical proverbs of Russia are very numerous, and remarkable for their bitter truthfulness. From the mass we may select almost at a venture:—"The dog barks, but the wind carries it away," as a palpable and cutting sneer at the impotence of popular slanders, and might serve as a motto for any one of the pugnacious native authors who are at present waging war with public opinion. "When thunder does not roll the peasant does not cross himself," conveys, in a new and more picturesque form, the idea expressed by the old English rhyme of "The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be," etc. Of equal truth, and even greater quaintness, are the following sayings, levelled against gossips and scandal-mongers:—"The tongue reaches as far as Kiev," "Tell a thing to a hen (a woman), and the whole street will know it:" "Through heedless words the head falls off," "Public rumor is like a wave of the sea," "A word is not a sparrow, for when it once flies away you can never catch it again." The same bitter flavor is perceptible in "Bad words come from bad birds," "Ask a pig to dinner, and he will put his feet on the table," "Disease comes in by hundredweights, and goes out by ounces," "Every little frog is great in his own bog," "An old friend is worth two new ones," etc. "Water runs not beneath a resting stone" is the exact converse of our "A rolling stone gathers no moss," and equally appropriate to the nation which produced it. "Be praised not for your ancestors, but for your virtues," sounds like an echo of the surly independence expressed in the motto formerly assumed by a self-made mill onaire—"Lords are proud of their descent; I am proud of my ascent." But more quaintly humorous, as well as more thoroughly national than all, is a saying popular among the peasantry, which shows that they are not wholly ignorant of their own strength:—"When fish are rare, even a crab is a fish; and when men are scarce, even Thomas (*i. e.* the peasant) is a gentleman."

Our notice of these proverbs would be incomplete without some mention of the most touching and beautiful of all—those relating to parental and domestic affection, strikingly illustrative of the primitive, patriarchal, almost fatherly character of the ancient Slavonic rule, traces of which still remain in the title popularly given to the Czar of "Our father the Emperor." Among the best of these latter are the following:—"A father's blessing cannot be drowned in water, nor consumed by fire," "He who honors his parents shall endure forever," "A mother's prayer will draw one up from the depths of the sea," "A brother is a great treasure, which thou wilt not speedily exhaust."

Our list of new publications for this month is a somewhat meagre one, but it contains a few works of interest. "Russia and the Russians in 1812," by S. M. Liubetski, is calculated by its very title to attract attention in a city which witnessed the catastrophe of the great drama which it describes, and among a people who are never weary of listening to the story of their famous national sacrifice and its mighty result. "The Russian Mission in the Altai Mountains" gives a very interesting account of a comparatively unknown region. "National Culture and Education," by P— U—, deals very ably with a subject which is at present exciting universal interest and which has recently been discussed in a series of admirable letters by the correspondent of one of the leading St. Petersburg journals. "Nooks and Corners of Kazan," an anonymous work, is an adventurous but not very successful imitation of Mr. Vsevolod Krestovski's famous romance, "The Dark Places of St. Petersburg." Another work of the Jack Sheppard school, entitled "Outcasts and Felons," by M. Livanoff, has just appeared, but does not seem likely to attain any great popularity. Besides these, we may mention a new edition of Nekrassoff's works, a satire entitled "Satan in the Park," two or three books of Asiatic travel, and translations of several of the novels of MM. Edmond About and Ponson du Terrail.

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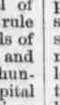
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Foreign Literary Items.

—The autograph signature of Voltaire to a letter in another hand was recently sold in Paris for twelve francs.

—A work on "Pictorial Effect in Photography" will soon appear in England. The subject is of importance.

—It has been announced that the Hon. Edward Thistleton believes he has discovered the real Junius by means of an expert in handwriting, and intends to lay the evidence before the public.

—The reign of Satan upon earth is not so clearly over as some persons imagine. We notice that a periodical has been started which advocates keeping up wars as a means of training men to be heroes.

—The Leigh Hunt Memorial, the gratuitous work of Mr. J. Durham, A. R. A., was recently uncovered at Kensal Green. A selection of Leigh Hunt's best papers will be published in a cheap form, in honor of the occasion.

—The Bishop of Sura has published a bulky historical Memoir on the origin, nature and constitutional developments of his Church, to be submitted to the Œcumenical Council. The Bishop reviews the councils of the past, and lays down the rights of the Pope and Bishops.

—A fac-simile, from the rare original, small folio of Caxton's "Statutes of Henry VII, 1489," the earliest printed book of English laws, is among Mr. Camden Hotten's publications. It is edited, with notes and an introduction, by Mr. John Rae. It should be placed alongside of Bacon's "Life of the King."

—A fragment of a translation of the *Mid summer Night's Dream*, by Burger, has been printed by M. Bernays in the first number of the *Archiv fur Litteraturgeschichte* (Leipsic, Teubner), the quarterly continuation of the former annual *Jahrbuch fur Litteraturgeschichte*. The translation, according to the *Revue Critique*, is not of a character to add to the poet's fame, or to make us regret that he did not complete his work.

—An "Autobiography of Edward Wortley Montagu," son of Lady Mary, is among the announcements for the autumn. Westminster boy, sweep, Spanish muleteer, student, author, M. P., Papist, and finally Mohammedan, and all within two-and-forty years, the subject is of the greatest interest. We should like, however, to have, as in the case of the promised biography of Flora Macdonald, explicit details as to the documents on which the work is founded. At present, the public (as regards the Montagu biography) is kept completely in the dark.

—The London *Athenæum* says:—"A new series of the Breitmann Ballads may be soon expected. The principal poem is 'Hans Breitmann in Church,' and is based on fact. Mr. Robert Craig, an excellent actor, has been giving readings from the Ballads in the United States."

We are glad to see that Mr. Craig is getting a European reputation, but this special piece of information is new to us, as it probably is to him.

—The London *Athenæum* says: —Photographic portraits are likely to become as cheap as pippins—two or three a penny. We have seen "mechanical photographs" printed with printer's ink. They are necessarily as permanent as a printed text, and so easy of production that twelve thousand may be produced from a single plate in one day! They may be printed on any sort of paper, and with any width of margin. It is a complete revolution.

—Mr. B. Brogden Orridge has been busy among the Corporation and parochial records to good purpose. One result will be in a volume, to be published by subscription, by Mr. Hotten, entitled "The City Friends of Shakespeare, with some account of John Sadler and Richard Quiney, Druggists and Grocers of Bucklersbury, and their Descendants." Sadler and Quiney migrated from Stratford-on-Avon about the year 1600, the one being the near relative of Judith Shakespeare's godfather and the other her husband's brother. This matter comes from the parish books of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

—Mr. William Michael Rosetti's new edition of Shelley's works will contain, among other unpublished pieces, large portions of a "Tragedy of Charles the First." The "Adonais" will be corrected from the original edition published at Pisa, which removes at least one important misreading from the received text—namely, the *they* of stanza xv, and has

> Lost Echo sits amid the voiceless mountains,
> And will no more reply to winds or fountains,
> Since she can mimic not his lips, more dear
> Than those for whose disdain *she* pined away
> Into a shadow of all sounds.

Mr. Rosetti's life of the poet will also contain fresh particulars, collected from private sources, and from a long unpublished correspondence of Shelley's in private hands. We hear now that the book will not be ready before Christmas.

—French literature is showing some activity. M. Claretie announces his "Vie Moderne au Theatre." The "Hommes et Livres" of M. Merlet will be found, we expect, to be a continuation of the moral and literary essays, "Portraits d'Hier et d'Aujouri'hui." A more solid volume is promised in the "Histoire de la Litterature Grecque," by M. Burnouf. Not less attractive is the announcement of M. Feuillet de Conches' fifth volume of unpublished letters and documents referring to Louis the Sixteenth, Marie Antoinette and Madame Elizabeth. The "Mémoirs of Berlioz" addresses itself to a general as well as a musical public; for the composer is to be seen there in his slippers. But the most amusing of all will be a book which we last week simply hoped might be, but which the *Chronique Universelle* now assures us is forthcoming,—the biography of the Marquis de Boissy, by his widow, the Countess Guiccioli. The *Chronique* photographs the hero in a single line, as "Un gamin de Paris en habit de senateur."

Foreign Items.

—The demolition of the walls of Constantinople continues; and a find has been made of tombstones of the Varangian or Waring Guard, with familiar Anglo-Saxon and Norse names. A fitting place for their preservation would be the English cemetery at Scutari.

—The reconstruction of the Church of the Saviour at Antigone, one of the Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, has cost £6800, the Ottoman Government giving £2400. Of this the Sultan gave £1000, on the singular ground that his ancestor had destroyed the church.

—The reformed Brahmins, or deistical sect of the Brahmo Somaj, have opened their temple in Calcutta; but the number of members is still small, although it includes many of standing. Ladies' rights are acknowledged in a ladies' gallery. As an harmonium is provided, the question arises whether the ecclesiastical music is to consist of reformed Brahmin chants.

—As the Pope has included Freemasons (in combination with Bible societies) as especial subjects for censure at the Œcumenical Council, the Grand Master of Masons in France has summoned a general convention of the Masons of Europe at Paris, on the 8th of December, in which Freemasonry is solemnly to affirm the great principles o universal human right, which are its basis and its glory.

—After the Temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt down, there were found in the ruins the arms of Achilles, a copy of the Iliad, and a cameo representing the nymphs of the Hyssus. M. Jules Janin says, that in the ruins of the recently-burnt Paris Hippodrome nothing was found but a pair of stays, a number of chignons, and the peacock's feather of some wench who was out in her Sunday clothes.

—On the occasion of the visit of the Empress of the French, not only ladies of honor have been provided for her from among the native Christians, but the Mussulmans are represented by two unmarried young ladies, Nazli Khanum, eldest daughter of his Highness the Prince Mustapha Fazyl Pasha of Egypt, and Fatma Khanum, daughter of the Prince Halim. Each of these young ladies speaks French as well as her father, and dances too. This arrangement not only provides for the representation of Mussulman civilization, but has been made a means of pressure on the Viceroy's purse in bringing him to terms, by placing the daughters of his rivals in so prominent a place near the Empress whose protection he courts.

—A strange expression of the old feeling against "interlopers" has emanated from the Government of India in proposing, not merely to discourage the introduction of English mechanics into India, but seeking to prohibit any Englishman "with a large family being engaged in any minor civil employment under Government." With this view it is sought to train natives for skilled employment. The Indian press regard the movement as a protest against English settlement in the hills, which will endow India with a resident English population, and create a strong public opinion. It seems hard that the empire of India should be closed to the employment of Englishmen; and it is asked, will the Duke of Argyle sanction the measure to which his consent is asked?

—A cargo of antiquities has just been conveyed from Smyrna to Malta by H. M. S. Antelope. They consist of a large and interesting collection of sculpture, architectural marbles and inscriptions, recently excavated at Prime, in Asia Minor, by Mr. Pullan, on account of the Dilettante Society; several cases of inscriptions, discovered by Mr. Wood (once a young architect of great promise, in London), at Ephesus, in the excavations carried on there under the direction of the trustees of the British Museum; a curious archaic head of colossal size, discovered by Mr. Consul Dennis near Smyrna, together with some fragments of very ancient pottery, the fruit of his diggings in the tumuli, near the lake of Gyges in the neighborhood of Sardes. All these antiquities will shortly be forwarded to England.

—We take the following from the London *Athenæum:*—

The following notes about a man of considerable ability, whose name has been overlooked by Fame, and whose works are, though admirable, not easily recognized, may be acceptable to many students in the history of English Art in the earlier half of the last century. Andrew Lawrence, an almost unknown English engraver, natural son of Andrew Lawrence, apothecary to Queen Anne, was born in 1708, in College Court, Westminster. Showing, while quite a child, a marked feeling for and power in Art, he was put to learn drawing under "old Monsieur Regnier," a printseller and drawing-master in Newport street, Soho. He seems to have been a remarkable youth, endowed with potent facility in studies; for he early acquired a sufficiently fluent knowledge of French, Latin, Italian, and German. He became proficient in music, as practised on the violin and German flute. These accomplishments were additional to his skill in painting in oil and with crayons. On the death of his father, Andrew Lawrence the younger found himself masmas of his fortune, and, influenced by one Riario, set about finding the arcanum for the transmutation of other metals into gold. By this unhopeful proceeding he soon lost his fortune. Ruined by this means, he went, in the first instance, to Bologna, thence to Paris, where he was employed by Le Bas, and for him etched many fine and well-known plates for engraving. For this work he was paid at the rate of thirty *sols*, fifteen pence, a day. Among the more famous examples of his work in this manner are the "Halte d'Officiers," "Les Sangliers Forces," "Halte de Cavalerie," all after Philip Wouvermans; "Le Soir," after Berghem; the "Courier de Flandres," after Both. These celebrated specimens of engraving were little suspected as the work of an English etcher: they were finished by Le Bas, but not always improved by the hands of the latter, as good impressions do not fail to show. He next worked for A. Pond, the printer, and produced plates which were completed by Jean Audran. Among these were "La Maison," after Wouvermans. Andrew Lawrence died on the 8th of July, 1747, and was buried in a timber-yard outside the gate of St. Antoine, Paris, at that time the usual place of interment for heretics. The memoir from which these notes are drawn was written in 1785, by Thomas Major. It contains a record of other plates by A. Lawrence, comprising thirty-five works in all. He wholly engraved "Saul and the Witch of Endor," after Salvator Rosa; etched "Les Adieux," after Wouvermans, which was engraved by Laurent. That admirable print, "Le Courier de Flandres," after Both, owes its better qualities to him; also "Les Sangliers Forces."

Permanent Photographs.

The *Philadelphia Photographer* copies from *La Patrie*, of September 14, the following article by Mr. Samuel Henry Berthold, the Art correspondent of that journal?—

In a volume having for tittle "The Tomb of Folly," by De La Martiniere, the King's Physician and Operator, and published at Paris about 1650—it bears no date—the author inveighs with violence against the reality and possibility of the philosopher's stone. In return, he declares "that it is only by making captive a ray of the sun, the father of all nature's works, that we can obtain the transmutation of metals. So long as you do not make it your vassal at discretion," says he, "never expect to make gold."

It was reserved for the nineteenth century to bring to a successful termination this conquest of a ray of light.

In the ordinary photographic picture we fear the long-continued action of the light which has created it, and which destroys its own child, calling to its aid dampness and time.

Happily, enamel photography fears neither light, dampness, the action of the air, nor time itself. The operations by which a durability without limit is given to the fugitive images drawn by the sun are but little known. Follow me to Mr. Mathieu Deroche's, where chance led me the other day, and see how he proceeds.

He commences by taking a negative image on glass by the ordinary methods, and by means of this negative he obtains a positive image, also on glass, with which he produces a third one by perchloride of iron. Plunge this into water, and little by little the slight coating of collodion on the glass will become detached and float on the surface of the water; then, by a dexterous and delicate action of the hand, slip under the image an enamel plate, upon which the pellicle will fix itself; withdraw this plate and allow it to partly dry; then, by means of a sieve, lay on a coating of finely powdered metallic oxide; and, to the great surprise of the spectator, this powder fixes itself strongly on the black and dark parts, whilst it tints but slightly the gray parts, and does not touch the white and reserved parts.

This is a hygrometric phenomenon easier to state than to explain.

After a few minutes of repose, the plate is held inside the mouth of a muffle, heated with coke to twelve hundred or fourteen hundred degrees. A light vapor soon appears over the piece of metal; it is the collodion that burns and disappears. Then a sort of small shovel, which supports the plate, introduces it into the deepest part of the muffle, and shortly after withdraws it, heated to a white heat, to place it on a piece of wood, which slightly scorches by the contact. By degrees the plate becomes cool, and acquires a dark-green tint, which gradually becomes lighter, and finally disappears, leaving the primitive image of the photograph now indelibly reproduced.

I cannot describe all the emotions that the spectator feels during this series of operations, which seems at every moment about to destroy so delicate a piece of work by exposing it alternately to the action of water and fire. The result is absolutely permanent pictures.

Not only are obtained enamels which reproduce with all their minutiæ the tints of the photograph, but it is possible to give to these enamels the most varied colors; and for this, recourse is had to metallic oxides, of different kindsi as is done in the decoration of porcelain. These oxides, for the most part, before undergoing the operation of coction, are of an entirely different shade from that which they take on coming out of the muffle.

There is another method of giving to photography, confided to paper, if not the durability of the enamel, at least assurance against the action of light, of dampness, and of the decomposition of the chemical agents, which all tend to its destruction, etc. etc. I allude to Woodbury's printing process, now being worked by Messrs. Goupil & Co., in Paris.

Was not Mercier right when he says in his *Tableau de Paris* that most of the discoveries of the human race may be likened to Esopus replying to those who questioned him about his route, "that he did not know whither he was going?" Niepce and Daguerre, did they ever dare hope that their idea would reach so rapidly this important progress with its triple result: the perfection, durability, and popularity of the work which they were the first to make light furnish?

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At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FALL SCHEDULE.

Takes effect November 1st, 1869.

Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:55 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55, and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Potsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A. M. and 12:55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 5:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52:50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm dation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and	6:35 P. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 30 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full lines tape-border, hemmed, hemstitched, mourning, embroidered, and printed handkerchiefs, corahs, Hamburg edgings, and insertings, linen collars and cuffs, etc., of a well-known importation.

Also, hosiery, gloves, travelling shirts, shirts and drawers, suspenders, umbrellas, tailors' trimmings, etc., etc. 11 2 3t

ALSO,

A full line gents', ladies', and children's gloves, of all descriptions, of a favorite make.

A full line of sable, mink, martin, squirrel, and Astrachan furs.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,

On Monday Morning,

November 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 2 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' cred

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Masks and Faces* will be performed for the last time this evening. This beautiful little comedy is acted in first-rate style by the company of this theatre, and it is well worthy of all the applause it has received. With pieces of this kind Miss Keene appeals to the cultivated tastes of the best class of playgoers, and she gives her theatre a position as the fashionable place of amusement of Philadelphia that it has never had before. Such an establishment has claims upon the regards of the public, and we are pleased to see that the efforts of the manageress to present an attractive and meritorious class of plays in first-rate style is appreciated. To-morrow Miss Keene will have a benefit, when she will appear as "Lady Teazle" in Sheridan's brilliant comedy of the *School for Scandal*. An excellent performance may be expected, and we hope that Miss Keene will be complimented with a crowded house.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in the drama of *East Lynne*. There are disagreeable features about Miss Western's acting that will always prevent her from attaining the high rank as an artiste that her undoubted talents entitle her to. Miss Western is an actress of very great ability, and some of her scenes are unsurpassed for power and pathos by the efforts of any artiste now on the stage. *Oliver Twist* is announced as in preparation.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *La Grande Duchesse* and other comicalities will be presented this evening.

HERRMANN will give one of his amusing prestidigitatorial entertainments at the Academy of Music this evening.

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA PATTI will give a matinee at the Academy of Music on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Seats can now be procured at Trumpler's.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his orchestra of thirty-two performers, will give a series of three concerts at Concert Hall, commencing Thursday, November 11.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FORGED AUTOGRAPHS.—A man known by the names of William R. Emerson, Samuel R Hampton, M. D., and other aliases, had a hearing before the Mayor this afternoon upon the charge of obtaining moneys by false and fraudulent pretenses from citizens by means of letters forged, purporting to be the original signatures and writings of eminent men of past ages. The evidence showed that he would get hold of an original letter and trace copies of the same, then dipping them in coffee would give color of age to the letters. These he would send to parties having libraries, representing them to be original, and asking them to purchase them, as the proceeds were for relatives of the writer, who were in destitute circumstances. The prices in some instances were over $20. In 1859 the prisoner was arrested by Mayor Henry, but at that time, was not prosecuted. He then went to Canada and wrote letters from this place in the name of Emma Hardinge. He then went to Baltimore and from there to England, carrying on the sale of the autographs, which he represented to be original. In London and other places he was exposed, but never brought to justice. The evidence of Detective Franklin showed that Emerson had made considerable money at his illegal business. In November, 1868, he wrote about eighty letters, the replies being sent to Richmond, Va. He received in answer seventeen letters, three containing money. The letters were in the name of Dr. S. R. Hampton. This was his first attempt. His second attempt was the Jackson letters, which was immediately exposed in England. Defendant was held to bail for a further hearing.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Ten persons are now in the County Prison awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

—There are at the present time about $2,000,000 of city warrants unpaid.

—The walls of the new Methodist Episcopal church, at Broad and Arch streets, will soon be up.

—The Union League holds its annual election for a Board of Directors on Thursday evening, November 11.

—A new road and entrance to Fairmount Park is now being constructed at the east end of Girard avenue bridge.

—A new Lodge of the American Protestant Association was organized at Hestonville, on Tuesday evening, by W. G. M. James Alcorn.

—Submarine divers are now at work removing the masonry of the pier destroyed at the Penrose Ferry bridge, so as to prevent injury to navigation.

—Adjutant Clement R. See, of the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves was serenaded last evening, about 11 o'clock, by the regimental band attached to the Zouave Regiment.

—The Committee on Plans and Architecture have been at work revising and remodelling the plan and elevation accepted by the Building Commission, as the best submitted for [illegible] new public buildings.

AN ADDITIONAL SCHOOL LOAN.—The Committee of Schools of Councils have agreed to report a bill creating a loan of $735,000 for the building of school houses. Should the bill become a law, the money is to be appropriated among the sections as follows:—1st section, $45,000; 2d, $30,000; 3d, $15,000; 4th, $55,000; 5th, $12,000; 10th, $30,000; 12th, $40,000; 14th, $30,000; 15th, $30,000; 19th, $50,000; 20th, east, $20,000; west, $70,000; 21st, $44,000; 22d, $45,000; 23d, $25,000; 24th, $66,000; 25th, $55,000; 27th, $40,000; 28th, $50,000. In some of these sections there are lots of ground belonging to the public which are designed to build school-houses upon. The First section has one on the southeast corner of Seventh and Dickerson streets, sufficiently large for a first-class grammar-school, which the section is in need of. At present the advanced pupils attend school at Second and Reed streets, a portion of the section which is almost wholly devoted to business, and which, on that account, together with the railway and other travel on Second street, renders them unsuitable for the purpose. The section is a growing one, and the money hitherto expended in it for new schools has been small when compared to the expenditures for a similar purposes in some others.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night two boys, while passing Twenty-fifth and Brown streets, were stopped by one Charles Smith and another individual who refused at police headquarters to give his name, and robbed of all the money they had in their possession. Officer Wolf, in endeavoring to arrest the thieves, was knocked down. They were subsequently arrested, and will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.—On last Friday Mr. John Bartram left the city for Chicago. A young man in his employ was directed to take charge of his jewelry store, No. 1611 Ridge road, during his absence. On Mr. Bartram's return, on Tuesday, he found his store closed, and ascertained that it had not been opened for ten days. An investigation showed that the store had been robbed of over $500 worth of jewelry.

ROBBERY.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the house of Louis Laner, No. 759 South Eleventh street, was entered by thieves and robbed of a watch, two chains, and a small amount of money. Every drawer in the bureau was ransacked. An entrance was effected through the front door.

STABBED.—Shortly before 12 o'clock last night a number of firemen got into a wrangle at a beer saloon at Third and Monroe streets, during which a German named Charles Specht, aged twenty-five years, was cut in the right side. The injured man was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

LYLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—At an adjourned meeting of the Lyle Monument Association held last evening, it was resolved that the inscription on the monument shall contain the names of the companies only of the Fire Department which have contributed or may contribute prior to the 16th instant.

STOLEN.—The covering for the water-stop at Dean and Hein streets has been stolen. The attention of the Highway Department is called to the matter, as the street is in a dangerous condition.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM J. LEECH, ESQ.—This document was admitted to probate this morning. All the bequests are of a private nature, no money being contributed for charitable objects.

BARN DESTROYED.—Shortly before 12 o'clock last night a barn back of Gibson's Point was destroyed by a fire.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning an unknown man was found dead in the residence No. 201 Ristine street.

EUGENIE.

How She Dabbles in Politics, Advises Napoleon and Does Whatever she Wishes.

A correspondent writing from Paris relative to the Empress's Eastern journey, says:—

One reason for the choice of so late a day was early set afloat by Madame Rumor; that it was to enable Eugenie to kill two birds with one stone—to go to Egypt, and to take her accustomed place at the council table when the Chambers are called together. If the day for their meeting had been the 26th of this month she could not, of course, have made her Eastern trip; and, indeed, it was said that when there seemed reason to think the earlier, constitutional, date would be decided upon, Eugenie at once gave up her journey, and only resumed her preparation for it when assured by her husband that he would not allow any absurd predilections in favor of his own constitution to interfere with her wishes. That Eugenie had anything to do with the final, unlucky decision, has been strongly denied, with a semi-official air by, I believe, the *Patrie*, and it was added, at the same time, that the popular notion that the Empress exercises a great influence upon the policy of the Government, is equally mistaken. I doubt if this point-blank assertion found many so credulous as to believe it.

That Eugenie has always meddled in politics, and that she still does so; that she is, as is quite natural, always manœuvring for her son; and that, in case a regency is, for any reason, made necessary, she will make a stroke for the regency in her own person; that she is the life and soul of the French movement against Italy, and that she sent the soldiers to Rome, and kept them there—who, outside of a little circle of Imperialists, does not believe? And the belief of a whole population, strengthened by years of observation upon passing events, is not to be broken up by a simple newspaper paragraph.

What makes it likely enough that the wishes and interests of Eugenie may have been consulted in fixing so late a day for the convocation, is that it is the only reason which has any reason in it. It cannot have been on account of Louis Napoleon's health, for that was as completely restored a week ago as it is ever likely to be. The Legislative body, then, will have to wait for the return of her majesty, as the trains for Versailles had to wait the other day for her departure!

I may add here, that if the French people are expected to believe that Louis Napoleon's wife plays no part in politics, the Austrian people, according to all accounts, are by no means of that opinion. Officially her reception in Vienna has been all that could have been desired, and the people have thronged in crowds to see the fireworks and illuminations, but Eugenie herself has been treated by the people with merely respectful politeness, mingled with a natural curiosity.

A FRAUD.

A Young Fellow Palming Himself Off as President Grant's Nephew.

We find the following in the *World's* Munich correspondence:—

I find a curious story about a self-styled nephew of "General Grant," who has been astonishing the natives in the Austrian Tyrol. The case is interesting psychologically. A young fellow of twenty, employed in a savings' bank at a salary of 300 florins (about $150) a year, and who had been so employed for some six months, was set to count 36,000 florins in bank notes, which the bank was to forward to Innsbruck. This was at Linz, the town whose bishop got himself locked up the other day for contumaciously resisting the law.

The handling of these rustling, mighty bank notes was too much for the poor lad's weak wits. It literally made him drunk; drunk with vague desires and bewildering dreams; drunk as by the touch of Aladdin's lamp. He privily abstracted 2500 florins from the pile, gave the rest to his chief as "all right," and, at the close of business hours, bolted. For three days he was neither seen nor heard of. The deficit was discovered at once, of course, and the police were set on the track of the defaulter. On the sixth day after his fit of abstraction took him, he was captured at St. Gilgal in the mountains. He had rushed off it seems, at once from Linz for a tour *en grand seigneur*. "Being very dark, almost a mulatto," says the narrative, "he thought to pass himself off for an American."

Very flattering this to the pure Yankee race! He registered his name at the hotel as "Lewis Grant," said he was "a nephew" of the immortal H. Sidney Ulysses Samuel, exhibited a dagger which he declared had been "presented to his grandmother by the mother of the late Abraham Lincoln," and signalized himself everywhere by the most astounding and profuse generosity. One waiter testified that the noble youth gave him "five florins for bringing him a glass of wine. Another said, "I have served many great lords; never one so lavish as this one." He insisted on presenting the landlord of the inn where he "stopped" with a handsome snuff-box, saying, "it is my custom to give everybody a gift." Lewis Grant's last performance before his arrest was to cause the landlord at St. Gilgal to invite all the village, at his expense, to a grand ball. For this he insisted on having the American flag hoisted on the highest point near the lake. The landlord was all compliance. But where to find the flag of the free? Lewis Grant kindly condescended to have one made. He sent for the village tailor and caused that worthy to construct a "flag of three white stripes on a red ground, with a blue field in the corner and seven stars thereon." This all St. Gilgal took to be the "star-spangled banner," greeted it with loud acclaim, danced and drank beer under it, and wondered gladly at the grace and generosity of our truly noble countryman. It sounds like a scene from a vaudeville, does it not? But it is the simple story of a hapless young scamp gone mad with [illegible] among the ignorant country people of the green Tyrol. The next day came repentance and the police, and Mr. Lewis Grant is now working off his "spree" in the prison of his native town.

DISASTER.

Explosion of Gas in a Water Works Shaft—Four Men Injured.

From the Cleveland Leader of Tuesday.

Yesterday morning at half-past 9 o'clock, the men working in the water works, near the lake shore, discovered that gas was bubbling up out of the water, which is about a foot deep at the bottom of the pit. They worked there some time without experiencing any inconvenience. They were all working in the bottom of the pit, filling a large bucket with dirt and bringing it up to be emptied as often as filled. The accident happened as they were coming out of the pit. Two of them were standing in the bucket and the third right on the edge.

A fourth person was standing at the mouth of the pit looking down. As they had come up about thirty feet from the bottom of the pit, one of them lit a match, and the explosion then immediately took place. Men then near said it sounded like distant thunder. The earth seemed to shake beneath their feet. The first thing they saw on looking towards the pit was several timbers flying through the air, and then they heard the cries of the three persons in the pit. The man standing at the mouth of the shaft, the dumper, was but little injured, and with two other workmen immediately descended into the pit to give relief to his comrades. James Morrison, who resides at No. 55 Mulberry street, was standing on the rim of the bucket, and was thrown up into the air and fell down a distance of from thirty to thirty-five feet. He was burned terribly all over his body, and the lower part of his body was immediately paralyzed. His spinal column was also badly injured from the fall. Charles Jackson was also seriously injured, but may recover. He resides at No. 38 Mulberry street. The third sufferer, whose name we could not learn, appeared more injured that any of the others. His face and body were very badly burned. Dr. N. B. Wilson was immediately summoned to the scene of the calamity and with Dr. Prentiss, who soon after arrived, brought every possible relief to the sufferers. One was taken to the Wilson street Hospital and the others to their homes on Mulberry street.

Our reporter was on the ground about an hour after the accident took place, and learned the above particulars from the workmen present and from Dr. Wilson. No work was then being done. At the bottom of the pit gas was still bubbling forth and sent an odor up to the surface of the ground. The heavy beams above had been wrenched completely out of place, and boards were lying forty feet off, where they had been thrown by the explosion. The result of the accident was also seen in deep cracks and fissures in the solid brick wall, which was shaken as if by an earthquake.

The clothes worn by the three victims were all that remained on the ground to show the effect of the accident. Their vests, pantaloons, and shirts were filled with large holes, burnt by the sudden flame, and show that the whole body was almost enveloped at the same time. No one knew why the match was lighted, but the dumper says it was merely to see whether there was any gas so high up.

GREELEY.

How he was Defeated.

Sergeant William Barwick reports that at the close of the polls in the Fourth district, Twenty-first ward of Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, the canvassers, Judge Buckley and George Brown, ordered all citizens and the police to leave the room where the canvass was to take place, and positively refused to canvass the vote unless they could do so without any person being present to see the count. The police, anticipating fraud, refused to comply, when the canvassers adjourned for two hours, and left the room. At 7:40 the canvassers returned, and again adjourned until 11 o'clock.

Captain Leich, with a part of his command went to the polling places at about 8 o'clock, and finding no canvassing going on, and no canvassers present, took the ballot-boxes to the police station. In the First district poll, Twenty-first ward, Brooklyn, one of the canvassers, Henry Adams, attempted to count 46 Republican State tickets for the Democrats. The error was pointed out and finally corrected by Mr. Mattimore, the other canvasser. Several times during the canvass Adams was seen counting Republican tickets for Democrats. The policemen cautioned him not to again attempt any fraud, after which he apparently counted the votes correctly. Adams, at the beginning of the canvass, ordered all citizens and police to leave the room. His order was not respected.—*N. Y. Sun of this morning.*

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.

Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster Creswell and the Railroad Men—Southern Election Frauds—The Paraguayan Difficulty—Washburn in an Unfavorable Light.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tax on Pork Packers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The committee from the Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities, who are here relative to the tax on pork packers as manufacturers, had an interview with the Commissioner to-day. While the Commissioner maintains that his decision is correct that they should be taxed as manufacturers under the law, he has decided to suspend the collection of the tax until after the meeting of Congress, leaving it to that body to take such action as they deem proper.

Southern Election Frauds.

The Sub-Committee of Elections delegated to proceed to South Carolina and investigate the election frauds met here to-day, but found that there was no money in the contingent fund to defray their expenses. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House is endeavoring to raise the necessary funds. If he succeeds, they will proceed at once to the South; if not, they will abandon it.

The Paraguayan Difficulty.

The sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs met here this morning and continued the investigation of the Washburn-Paraguay difficulty. The witnesses summoned to meet the committee here were General McMahon, late Minister to Paraguay, and H. G. Worthington, late Minister to the Argentine Republic. General McMahon's testimony related principally to the manner in which he was treated by Lopez, and the stories which he heard from Lopez and his followers relative to the conduct of Washburn while Minister to Paraguay.

It came out pretty clearly that Washburn had allowed himself to be made a tool of the faction opposed to Lopez and that there was cause for Washburn's leaving Paraguay.

Carrying the Mails.

The committee appointed by the General Railroad Convention, at its recent session, to-day called upon Postmaster-General Creswell to urge him to recommend to Congress an increased maximum price allowed by law for the transportion of mails by railroad companies. Under the law of 1855, the highest price that can be paid for this service is $375 per mile per annum. Mr. Creswell declined to commit himself to the measure.

The committee was headed by John Hulme, of Philadelphia.

FROM THE WEST.

Brutal Murder in St. Louis—Reward Offered for Another Villain.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—A negro, named Russell, murdered a boy, named William Hart, on the levee yesterday, with a hatchet. The boy was pilfering apples at the time from a barrel in the custody of Russell, when the latter threw the hatchet, inflicting an injury which terminated fatally in a few hours.

A reward of $300 has been offered for the arrest of Frank Lawler, who killed a man named Barber at Eureka, Missouri, recently.

Brownlow, the late steward of the steamer Stonewall, was buried yesterday. He was a member of the colored Masonic fraternity, whose members attended the funeral in large numbers.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Tennessee State Teachers' Association—The Constitutional Convention—Masonic.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4.—The State Teachers' Association met here yesterday and elected officers, Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown was elected President. Governor Senter and other distinguished gentlemen spoke. It meets next year in this city, on the first Wednesday in November.

The conservative Democrats of Greene county have unanimously nominated ex-President Johnson to represent that county in the proposed Constitutional Convention.

There are 16,969 Freemasons in Tennessee. As to membership Tennessee is the eighth State in the Union. The Degree of Rebekah, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is being instituted here.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, published to-day, shows that the amount of specie in the bank is 4,200,000 francs less than at the same time last week.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4—2 P. M.—United States 5-20s open firm at 89.

HAVRE, Nov. 4.—Cotton opens flat and quiet; tres ordinaire on the spot, 147f.

RELIGIOUS.

The Young Men's Christian Association—The State Convention at Williamsport—Yesterday Afternoon and Evening's Sessions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 3.—This afternoon's session was preceded by devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. T. A. Fernley, of Reading.

At 2½ o'clock the business meeting opened.

The question, "What is the work for associations in smaller towns and in the country, and how best carried on?" was ably discussed.

The question, "What is our duty towards the casual visitors at our rooms, and how can it be best performed?" was then taken up, and several addresses made upon it.

These questions excited the liveliest interest upon the part not only of the delegates, but the large number of visitors who filled the spacious church to its utmost capacity. Their discussion cannot fail to augment the usefulness of the Young Men's Christian Associations all over the State. All the meetings of the convention have been deeply instructive.

The convention adjourned at 5 o'clock to the front of the Court House, where an open-air meeting was held. A large congregation was present, and several stirring religious appeals were made and several beautiful hymns were sung. The people of this city are wonderfully wakened up to the importance of the work of the Young Men's Association.

Night Services.

The church, at 7½ o'clock P. M., was fully occupied with a vast crowd of intelligent people.

After the religious exercises the subject of the "Christian Work of Young Men's Associations" occupied the attention of the convention until a late hour. There are about one hundred and fifty delegates in attendance, all of whom are sumptuously entertained by the good people of this city. They seem to vie with each other in doing honor to the delegates.

The convention will close to-morrow

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Naval Orders and Assignments—Doings at the Boston Navy Yard—Conflagration in Canada.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following officers have been ordered to the Swatara:—Lieutenant-Commander William H. Whiting, Lieutenant Edwin Longnecker, Master Daniel A. Davis, Ensigns N. H. Barnes and William Beekler, Passed Assistant-Paymaster Henry T. Skelding.

Passed Assistant-Paymaster H. T. Stanciiffe is ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at Washington. Paymaster J. O. Bradford is ordered to duty at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Revenue Changes.

Supervisor Fulton, of the Maryland district, has been assigned to duty in California, where he will make a thorough investigation into internal revenue affairs in that State.

Supervisor O'Donnell, of New York, is here receiving instructions preparatory to commencing his official duties in Northern New York.

Appointments.

The following assessors of internal revenue have been appointed:—D. B. White, Fourth Virginia district, and George W. Ross, Second Tennessee district.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Latest Election Returns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The latest returns show Nelson's majority will be from 10,000 to 15,000 in the State. The Senatorial returns are not all in yet. Counting three doubtful districts as Republican, the Senate will be a tie. The Assembly is also still in doubt, and will be almost evenly divided, with the chances that the Democrats will have one or two majority.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Discharges from the Boston Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Three hundred mechanics and laborers were discharged from the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday, and nearly every department was reduced.

Off for the East Indies.

The United States steamship Benicia, formerly the Algoma, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is expected to leave for the East Indies on the last of November. Commander Nicholson will be in command.

FROM CANADA.

Fire in Brantford.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Nov. 4.—The woollen mill of Joseph Elles & Co., about a mile and a half from this place, was destroyed by fire last night. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss about $100,000; insurance about $40,000.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 4—4:30 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £193,000 since last week.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money and 93¾ for account. Five-twenties of 1862, 83; of 1865, old, 82, and of 1867, 83½; 10-40s, 77½. Railways firm. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 98½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¼.

PARIS, Nov. 4—4:30 P. M.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 72c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—4:30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation. Red winter wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 15s.

LONDON, Nov. 4—4:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 18. 8½d. Linseed oil, £29 7s. Sperm oil, £91. Calcutta linseed, £62. Tallow, 46s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 4—4:30 P. M.—Petroleum closed firm.

BREMEN, Nov. 4—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, Nov. 4—Petroleum opened firm.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Cotton dull and nominal at 25½c. Flour more active, but prices are weak; Howard street superfine, $5 50@5 75; do. extra, $6 25@7; do. family, $7@8 25; City Mills superfine, $5 50@6 25; do. extra, $6 25@7; do. family, $7 50@9 50; Western superfine, $5 50@5 75; do. extra, $5 75@6 50; do. family, $7@7 25. Wheat dull at $1 35@1 45 for prime to choice red. Corn dull; new white, 75@93c.; old, $1@1 08. Oats dull at 55@58c. Rye very dull at 90c. @$1. Mess Pork quiet, but firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19¾@19¾c.; shoulders, 16c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky quiet at $1 11@1 12.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the World.

"The Money market opened with a pressing demand, which was supplied at 7 per cent. Towards the close of the day the demand decreased, but the rate closed firm at 7 per cent, with exceptions at 6 per cent. to the Government bond dealers. The stringency in money is increasing in Chicago, Cincinnati, and other leading Western cities, and rates there for good commercial paper range from 15 to 18 per cent. In Boston money is reported tight, and strong parties are paying 10 per cent. In this city, good business notes range from 12 to 18 per cent. The low quotations for loans on call are evidence of the want of confidence among the banks and moneylenders.

"The foreign exchange market is dull and lower. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills are quoted at 108¾ to 108⅝ and sight at 109¼ to 109½.

"The gold market was dull and heavy throughout the day, and broke down to 126½ at the close. The demand is not sufficient to absorb the real gold offered, and the cost of carrying gold speculatively, in the face of a downward tendency in the price, deters operators from buying. The market opened at 127¾, declined to 127¼, and closed at 3 P. M. at 127¾. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 6, and 7 per cent. After the board adjourned, the quotations were 126½ to 126¾ at the close at 6 P. M.

"The Government bond market was steady until the close of the day, when gold declined to 126½, and the bond market suddenly gave way and closed weak, with numerous sellers and few buyers. At 5:45 P. M. the market closed heavy at the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 107¾@107¾; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 117¾@118; United States sixes, 1881, coupon, 117¾@118; United States five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112¾@113; United States five-twenties, 1862, coupon, May and November, 113@115½; United States five-twenties, 1864, coupon, May and November, 112¾@112¾; United States five-twenties, 1865, coupon, May and November, 113@113½; United States five-twenties, registered, January and July, 115@115½; United States five-twenties, 1865, coupon, January and July, 115½@115½; United States five-twenties, 1867, coupon, January and July, 115½@115½; United States five-twenties, 1868, coupon, January and July, 115@115½; United States ten-forties, registered, 107½@107¾; United States ten-forties, coupon, 107¾@107¾."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$000 Leh R loan..s5.	86¾	100 sh Read..Satur.	48¼
$1000 Pa & N Y C 1st	90	100 do.....3d.	48¼
$1000 Bel & D 1 m...	85	100 do.....b10.	48¼
$500 Sc N 6s, '72...	77	200 do.....ls.c.	48¾
$6000 Phila & E 7s.	84¾	100 do..s60wn.	48¾
8 sh Minehill R..ls	53¼	200 do .Mon&l.	48¼
100 sh Cata Pf.b30.	37½	300 do.....ls.	48¼
200 sh Leh N St..ls.	33	10 sh Norrist'n R..	70¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New.	100¾	100 sh Read R....48	3-16
10 sh Penna..c&p.	54¾	100 do.30d.saf10.	48¼
7 " do...d bll.	54¾	400 do ls.48	3-16
44 do..d.b.ls.	54¾	100 do...b5&1..	48¼
100 do ....c&p.	54¾	5 sh W Jersey R..	62¾
100 do ....b60.	54¾	5 sh Cam & A R.	119
3 do.....	54¾		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Troubles of the Spanish Cabinet—The Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy—Eugenie on Her Travels.

FROM EUROPE.

Topete Will Resign.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Admiral Topete insists upon tendering his resignation as one of the Cabinet.

An Imperial Interview.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It is now asserted that the contemplated interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy will come off at Brindisi about the 1st of December.

Eugenie in Egypt.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived at the terminus of the Suez Canal.

A Town Quarrel.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—The city of Nashua recently purchased a steam fire engine, and its location caused some feeling between different sections of the town. This morning the steamer's house was discovered to be on fire, and the house, engine, two hose-carriages, with hose and hook and ladder truck, were destroyed. The loss is about $10,000; insurance, $1000.

A Fever Ship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The steamer Enterpe, from Havana, is at quarantine. Her first mate died on Nov. 1, of yellow fever, and the second mate, a waiter, one sailor, and a passenger are now down with that disease.

Arrival of a Steamship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Arrived, steamship Erie, from Liverpool.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Heman Bangs.

From the New Haven Journal, Nov. 3.

We are called upon this morning to make the painful announcement of the death of the venerable Rev. Heman Bangs, which took place yesterday at his residence, No. 90 Howe street, after an illness lasting many weeks. Rev. Mr. Bangs had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine, and has been for many years past one of the foremost preachers of the Methodist Church in the New York East Conference. For more than forty years he has been an active and effective minister, having been settled during that time in several places, one of which was the Second M. E. Church in St. John street, in this city. For several years he was the Presiding Elder for the New Haven District, and last year was the Presiding Elder of the South Long Island District, which includes a large part of the city of Brooklyn. At the last Annual Conference, held in Middletown, he stated that increasing years and failing strength rendered it necessary for him to give up the active duties of the ministry, and he intimated his desire to not engage further in active work, which wish was granted, and at the same time, through the efforts of a few friends, he was presented with $3000. The occasion was one of great interest to all the clergy present. No man in the Conference was known more intimately and favorably than the deceased.

Passing through a ministry of over forty years, in which he performed much arduous but poorly compensated labor, he, by his active, earnest, and most zealous efforts, built up and strengthened the Church wherever he was stationed, and won to his side warm and lifelong friends. At the camp meeting and the revival his plain, practical, and strong common-sense style of presenting the Divine truth had a powerful effect, and brought many a penitent within the fold of the Church. He was everywhere known as an ardent, faithful worker, an unostentatious man, a zealous, large-hearted Christian, whose death will be learned with deep regret by all members of this Church, and sincerely lamented by thousands who have labored in other parts of the Lord's vineyard.

MORMONISM.

A Relic in Missouri.

From the Hamilton (Mo.) News.

Recently we visited the ruins of the ancient city of the Latter Day Saints. About thirty years ago the Mormons took forcible possession of a tract of land about two miles square, situated on the bluffs of Grand river, in Daviess county, Missouri, intending to erect temples of worship, etc. They laid out the city of Diamond, and in a short time had congregated several hundred devotees. They subsisted by depredations committed upon the people of the adjacent country. From the settlers who were co-existent with them we learn that the Mormons took possession of the dwellings located within their chosen spot of earth, and burned the dwellings of those in immediate proximity to them. They pretended that, through revelation made to them, they knew that to be the veritable Garden of Eden; that here repose the remains of Adam. There are, indeed, some striking peculiarities in this spot of ground, one of the chief products of which is an endless amount of crab apples, which to them, perhaps, answer to the "forbidden fruit." But of the city nothing but ruins remain. Their cemetery is now a cornfield.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies